HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,387—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905, **PRICE 4 ANNAS.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
21st Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,118	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	29th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	25th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

S. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea: Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date. Year.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	17th Jan., 1905.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,100	26th " "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham' Buildings, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.

OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE, A TRIAL SOLICITED

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.

REMOVING

TO

HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH ...	2036	Ahrens.....	26th Jan. 1905.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Barmeister	13th Feb. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd January, 1905.

B. B. R. A. S. CENTENARY PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY: TUESDAY 17th Inst.

THE PERSIAN SECTION will meet at 3-45 and at 5 adjourn to 8-30; Mr. K. R. CAMA. presiding,

BOOKS and MSS. will be Exhibited.

J. J. MODI will commence his Paper:—A Glimpse into the work of the B. B. R. A. S. from a PARSEE POINT of VIEW at 4 P. M. Papers will be read by Prof. ISFAHINI on ARABIC POETRY and Prof. COYAJEE on the Persian Language.

At 5-15 the Hon. Secretary will read a Paper on the History of the Society. Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice presiding.

At 6-15. ARCHÆOLOGY; Mr Justice BATTY presiding, EXHIBITION of Antiquities and Archæological Drawings.

Paper by H. COUSENS Esq., on the Conservation of Monuments.

At 8-30. Persian Section, Adjourned.

SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY, 18TH INST.

FORE-NOON and AFTERNOON:—Conference of Sanskrit Scholars. This Section will meet at 11 and adjourn to 3-30 and again at 7 adjourn to THURSDAY 8-30. Dr. BHANDARKAR and Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR will preside.

Historical Papers will be read by Dr. BHANDARKAR. Prof. S. R. BHANDARKAR and Prof. BHADKAMKAR. Special Papers will be read by A. M. T. JACKSON Esq. Rev. Dr. ABBOTT Professor PATHAK, M. R. BODAS Esq. and V. R NATU Esq.

Evening 830—11-30 GRAND CONVERSAZIONE, H. E. the GOVERNOR presiding.

SOCIAL; MUSICAL; SCIENTIFIC:—Addresses by representatives of communities and Delegates from Foreign Societies.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 17 January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12 January, 1905.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

8 ANNAS!
8 ANNAS!!
8 ANNAS!!!

ONLY!
ONLY!!
ONLY!!!

8 ANNAS!
8 ANNAS!!
8 ANNAS!!!

REDUCED
ADMISSION
TO THE
BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE NEW
REMINGTON
INVOICING
TYPEWRITER

IS AN INVOICING MACHINE FIRST AND FOREMOST.

In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & CO.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS
LAST WEEK!

WARREN'S MENAGERIE LAST WEEK!!

BOTH THE BEST IN THE EAST.

SIXTEEN NEW ITEMS.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Don't fail to come and have a winning chance of a splendid NEW BICYCLE, given away on

FRIDAY NIGHT.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.

AN INDUCEMENT TO SPORTSMEN.

Substantial purses will be offerd for Wrestling and Boxing, One Night will be set apart this week for

A GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.

The Date of which will be announced soon in the Daily Papers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

Matinee on WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m.

School Children will be admitted to the gallery for annas 4.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

Boooking at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "NEUENFELS," C and R Sheds Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 17th January, 1905.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS, for one year during 1905-06, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 p.m. of 6th February, 1905.

For particulars see Bombay—"Government Gazette" of 1st December, 1904, or Apply to the Undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

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A. J. HOTHAM,
Commander, R. N.

Bombay 14 January, 1905.

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R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th January, 1905.

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ARMIES ACTIVE.

FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Russian Note to the Powers, regarding China's neglect of neutrality laws is regarded there as absurd, seeing the Russian Cavalry raid that has been made in Chinese territory. It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must relieve Japan of her obligation to observe the restrictions which Russia herself ignores. Japan must protect herself against a repetition of raids whose success would be due to a violation of neutral territory.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a telegram from Java, stating that the Japanese have established a base at Labuan and that the cable has ceased working for the purpose of concealing the fact.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Activity is being resumed along the Shaho where the Japanese are heavily bombarding the Russian positions on both sides of the Railway. The weather is warmer favouring a resumption of operations.

An independent account of General Mistchenko's daring said shows it was wholly unsuccessful, his cavalry being powerless against the entrenched Japanese infantry.

A PROVIDENT PEOPLE.

JAPAN'S RAT-SKIN EAR PROTECTORS.

Foresight of the Japanese military authorities has become almost proverbial. We know that every detail of the campaign has been carefully planned and thought out, yet we are continually called on to marvel at fresh revelations. Even the Japanese themselves, however, were astonished when, as the time came to forward the winter outfits for the armies in Manchuria the commissariat produced hundreds of thousands of fur ear-protectors. Were could these things have come from? No one had ever heard of their being made.

It seems that two years ago plague was raging along the China coast. The Japanese quarantine authority decided that strenuous efforts must be made to keep the dread disease out of the country. They determined to start a crusade against rats. In all the seaports and larger cities bounties were offered for each rat brought in. The small boys found this a great source of revenue, and the competition at once became very keen. For each rat the huntsman was given a few sen and a lottery ticket. The money might be squandered, but the ticket he saved, and at the end of the month there was a drawing, with prize varying from 10 to 100 yen. Thus rat-catching became a popular amusement and the Boards of Health all over the country were kept busy examining the daily bag. Each animal was duly registered as to the place in which it was caught noted. It was then examined, and if any suspicious germs were discovered the building from which the beast came was immediately raided, all the rats in it were killed down, and the place was disinfected. In this manner was the plague kept out of Japan. The small boys amused themselves and made money, and no one ever stopped to think of what had become of the millions of these millions of rats that had been destroying the Boards of Health. They had not been thrown away. The military authorities had used them to make ear-protectors.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISORDER IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

A Novel Form of Insult.

MINISTRY TO RESIGN.

LONDON JAN. 15.

A debate took place last night, in the French Chamber during which M. Combes vigorously repudiated the charge of sowing dissension among the Republicans by anti-clerical persecution. He adhered, he said, to his programme, despite the position of impatient ambitions confronting him.

The debate became most disorderly and the Royalist member, M. Baudrydasson, advanced on M. Combes brandishing a huge copper saucepan which in French slang signifies "informer" until he was ejected.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 289 against 279 votes.

The Cabinet is expected to resign owing to the smallness of the majority.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Owing to the death of President Loubet's mother necessitating his absence from Paris, the resignation of the Cabinet is postponed until Wednesday.

DISTURBED RUSSIA.

Ex-Chief of Police Fired at.

A student fired three shots from a revolver at M. Trepoff, the ex-Chief of the Police when bidding farewell to the Grand Duke Sergius at the Moscow railway station last evening, but no damage was done.

It was announced on Saturday that M. Trepoff had been relieved of his post and his services had been placed at the disposition of General Kuropatkin.

A rumour of the assassination of M. Trepoff was current at St. Petersburg several hours before the actual outrage took place.

THE JUTE TRADE.

Crisis at Dundee.

The advance in the price of jute owing to the operations of the Calcutta dealers is causing a crisis at Dundee.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Weavers Demand Share in Profits.

The Lancashire Cotton weavers demand an increase of 7 1/2 per cent in their wages owing to the prosperity in the trade.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Egypt with English Mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. yesterday.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

A Coveted Country.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

M. Deloncle disbelieves the authenticity of Barm-Kodama's plan, though firmly convinced that Japan ardently covets Indo-China.

He insists that the Government must immediately submit to the Chamber a programme of the maritime defence of the French Eastern Colonies.

INDIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

POINTS FROM AMERICA.

MR. NEVILLE PRIESTLEY'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

Mr Neville Priestley's report made for the Government of India upon the organisation and working of railways in America is now in circulation. It is the result of a personal visit to some of the great lines in the United States and shows in the most complete manner how a number of the principal difficulties which still confront the Railway Administration in India have been conquered elsewhere by methods which are also possible of adoption in this country.

The report thus has a most important bearing upon the problem before the newly constituted Indian Railway Board. It describes, for example, the control exercised by the most successful of the great millionaire rail-road proprietors in America. This control is vastly simpler, yet not less effective than that which obtains at head-quarters in India. It is based upon a system of judgment by statistics and by the delegation of responsibility which do away with the necessity for the cumbersome checks and counter checks which interfere so greatly with cheap and effective Railway Administration in India.

America again has had, like India, to deal with the question of diversity of gauges. She has done so by adopting universally interchangeable bogie vehicles which are transferred bodily from wheels of one gauge to wheels of another, thereby enabling goods to be conveyed over rail-roads of different gauges without breaking bulk and rendering possible, without undue expense and with only a very temporary dislocation of traffic, the ultimate unification of gauges already widely adopted in the States but not yet attempted in India.

A point comes out incidentally which is of the greatest importance. It is that so far from the improvements adopted in the United States tending to increase the cost of transport, the contrary is the case, engines with lower horse power being able to move more net produce at higher speeds without greater coal consumption. The tare of rolling stock has been reduced, and in consequence freights lower than any obtaining in India have become practicable, and are in some cases to be found in operation, though the American lines have to pay profits to private owners.

Another important matter dealt with is connected with the temporary arrangements adopted in American railroads during the transitional period while improved Rolling stock is in course of introduction and while new vehicles of a uniform pattern have to be used simultaneously with old stock of a heterogeneous make. Mr. Priestly is able to show in this connection that certain simple mechanical arrangements upon new wagons are all that are required to enable this class rolling stock to be used in the trains of the existing pattern. He also deals with the problem of train ferries and of the delivery by rail of coal and other easily damaged products upon ship board, and shows that there is no intrinsic or financial reason why India should not adopt methods analogous to those which have proved of inestimable value to American commerce.

The report is one of the ablest and most important of technical State papers which have, for some time, appeared, and is full of useful suggestions for all connected with Railway management and construction in India.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JACOBABAD.

ADVICE TO MAHOMEDANS.

KARACHI, JAN. 16.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived at Jacobabad on the morning of the 12th instant and was met at the Railway Station by the Commissioner in Sind, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Baker, Colonel Sherrard and other officers and the leading residents. His Excellency drove to the Residency, escorted by a detachment of Jacob's Horse. After breakfast, Lord Lamington visited the horse show and watched the judging of some of the classes "X." On his way back the Governor visited the Municipal and Technical schools and hostel for the sons of Zamindars.

In the afternoon his Excellency held a durbar. Colonel Sherrard, Commanding the Jacob's Horse, presented his native officers. The Deputy Commissioner then presented the members of the Shahi Girga or Council of Elders who assemble twice a year for the adjudication of disputes among their tribesmen. Joint addresses of the District Board and the Municipality were next presented. Following this, rewards were presented to a number of Zemindars and others, for services rendered to the public or Government during the past year. The majority of these were in connection with the repairs to the breach of the Kashmere bund which had required very great effort and very large number of labourers. His Excellency addressing those assembled in Durbar thanked the members of the local Board and Municipality for presenting addresses. He said he was greatly pleased at having had the opportunity of visiting the widely known town of Jacobabad which was the creation of Generl' John Jacob. Lord Lamington sympathised with them in their regret at the prospect of losing their regiment of Jacob's Horse. He could assure them, the Government would not have taken this step unless after a full consideration they considered it necessary. His Excellency regretted having seen in Jacobabad an attitude towards education which was not at all satisfactory among those who were the leaders of the people and that there was failure to take full advantage of the hostel for the sons of Zemindars. His Excellency could not but feel there was something deficient in the training of Mahomedan boys. He did not believe that the Mahomedans were endowed with less mental capacity than others. The defects must exist in some other direction and he feared it must be found in the traditions and habits of their own homes. The Government is continually asked to give the Mahomedans special educational assistance and to secure for them larger proportion of official berths. The Government is most desirous to employ a reasonable proportion of Mahomedans. But the fact was that when a suitable vacancy occurred the Government often found it impossible to lay hands upon a Mahomedan possessed of the requisite educational qualifications, and yet have he found them deliberately turning their backs upon the facilities which were placed at their disposal. Lord Lamington admonished them it was their duty to endow their sons with noble aspirations, to fill them with high ambitions and to quit the plane upon which they lived. His Excellency said he was proud to have been able to distribute rewards for services rendered on the Kashmere bund in order to save the country from a great disaster. The Governor publicly thanked them for their efforts which illustrated a public spirit of the highest order and his Excellency bids fair that on such cars the advice which he had given them on the subject of education would not fall unheeded, but that they would make it their duty to see their sons properly educated and trained.

The Governor left for Bombay yesterday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATIONS AMALGAMATE.

A GERMAN JUTE COMBINE.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

THE announcement that the Bolton Spinners' Association is about to be amalgamated with the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has occassioned some surprise that the amalgamation should have come at this moment. Although it was belived that something of the kind was likely to happen, it was not expected that the negotiations between the two organisations had already been brought to a successful issue. There appears to be practically universal agreement, however, as to the wisdom of the important step which is being taken. Mr. C. W. Macara, the president of the Master Spinners' Federation, describes the amalgamation as an event of very great importance. In the past the Federation had neglected no opportunity of extending its borders wherever possible, and the desirability of amalgamation had been urged upon the Bolton Association for some years past. In the present instance, however, it was the Bolton Association which initiated the negotiations that now promised to have such a successful termination. But although the Bolton Association has hitherto in administration remained independent of the Federation, Mr. Macara pointed out that the two organisations have frequently worked together for the common benefit. In 1897, for instance, the Bolton Association, together with the two other employers' organisations—the North and Northeast Lancashire Association and the Chorley Association—joined the Federation in an important trade movement. Since that time there had always been a friendly spirit of agreement between the various associations in the cotton trade, and any questions that have been considered of vital importance have usually been dealt with by the Federation in conference with the Associations.

"This will be a much closer bond than has existed before," Mr. Macara told a press representative and it is to be hoped that when the matter is fully accomplished it will lead to the spinners in other districts outside the Federation area falling into line with us. It is to be hoped also that the individual firms which have hitherto held aloof from the Federation will become members of that body. I look forward to the time when we shall have one great federation of cotton spinners, representing the whole trade, together with a corresponding federation of manufacturers. These two federations would represent the two sections of the cotton industry, and they would undoubtedly be able to render considerable assistance to each other. In reply to another question, Mr. Macara said that the present amalgamation is in effect simply a natural trade development. "It must not on any consideration be regarded as anything more than that. The organisations of the cotton employers have been becoming more perfect year by year, and this is only another step in the same direction. The immediate effect will be that in any such crisis as that through which the trade has passed recently we shall be very much stronger than we were, because we shall be more united. Of course there is now a large number of spinners of Egyptian cotton in the Federation, and it will be much better that all spinners of Egyptian should be able to act together in any crisis. The same remark applies, of course, to spinners of American cotton in the event of any future crisis owing to a shortage of supplies. It is quite impossible, in fact, for the trade nowadays to be managed in any other way than by a powerful combination." Mr. Macara pointed out in conclusion that the Federation already represented 21,000,000 spindles, and that the Bolton Association represents between eight and nine million spindles. In the near future therefore, the Federation will control, roughly speaking, 30,000,000 spindles. Already the largest combination of its kind in the world, it will now be immensely strengthened especially as the members of the two organisations possess the finest mills in the county.

According to the United States Government the acreage of the present cotton crop is 30,053,700 acres, and that of the last one was 28,014,860 acres. The 1903-4 crop was 10,011,374 bales, so that if the rate of production per acre had been only maintained we should have this season rather less than 11,000,000 bales. Estimates of 13,000,000 bales, or even more, are prevalent now, however, and the ginners' reports have demonstrated that the crop must at least be considerably over 12,000,000 bales. A particular satisfaction is felt in the increased productiveness of the soil, for with the succession of bad years there was serious alarm at the possibility of a permanent reduction in fertility. It is impossible to make any useful conjecture as to the probabilities of next season, and it is commonly recalled that the great seasons 1897-8 and 1898-9 came together. We are told that the low prices will inevitably lead to a reduced acreage, but the experience of many years shows that the amount of the yield per acre is the determining factor in the crop, and whether the acreage be big or little is possible that this year of plenty may be succeeded by another five lean years.

It appears that bulls both here and in the United States are not quite satisfied with the Government reports and the American mail brings the particulars of what we may perhaps regard as an attack on the Agricultural Bureau by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives. He wishes for the details on which the December 3 estimate of 12,162,700 bales was founded, or at least he would know what the particular information was from each of the six sources—bankers and merchants, State agents, country agents, precinct agents, planters, and ginners. It is reported that Mr. Livingston considered the Government estimate was too large by 690,000 bales if it was based on the returns received from ginners up to the date of its issue. From the ginners' reports issued yesterday, however, it would appear rather that the Government had decidedly under-estimated the crop. There is really a growing belief that the United States Government are becoming efficient as crop estimators.

The combination of German jute manufacturers, about which we reported recently, has now become an accomplished fact. Its duration is to be six years. Instead of a general agreement existing as hitherto, not only will prices now be definitely fixed, but production will be strictly regulated to demand, The proposal to establish a central selling office has, however, not been carried. Each factory will, as before, maintain its own selling organisation. On the other hand, arrangements have been made to establish a central depot, to which each factory can turn over for realisation, any unsold part of its output. With the exception of one firm at Landsberg, every German jute mill has joined the cartel, and it is hoped that even the Landsberg mill will shortly be obliged to "come in."

The claims of Abyssinia as a market for English goods are put forward by the "Egyptian Gazette," the particular occasion being the anticipated despatch of a German commercial mission. As Abyssinia is conterminous with the Soudan for hundreds of miles, it is suggested that considerable frontier trade might be built up. "On the eastern side, France has got the lead through the construction of a railway from Djibouti to Harrar, but a British line from the coast will before very long come into rivalry. There has been some talk, also, about a branch from the Khartoum terminus of the Egyptian Railway to Western Abyssinia; the engineering difficulties are said to be slight. But, dealing with the situation as it now presents itself no time should be lost by our producers and distributors in sending intelligent agents to ascertain what are the real wants of the country and—this is equally important—the prices the population would be able to pay for British supplies." Pioneer work is not always very profitable, but it may be agreed that it is well to keep an eye on these budding civilisations, civilisation being understood as the extended use of cotton clothing.

The figures of Germany's foreign trade for the eleven months January to November have just been published by the Imperial Statistical Office. In the total imports there is an increase of 1,357,000 tons over last year's figures for the same period and of 4,477,000 tons over those for 1902, the respective totals being 44.521,000, 43,164,000, and 40,044,000 tons. In 31 out of 43 tariff sections the imports have exceeded those for the corresponding months of last year. The principal increases are in metallic ores, precious metals, wood, coal, drugs, and machinery. There is a large decrease in grain and other agricultural products, as well as smaller ones in woollen goods, stoneware, and various coal products. Exports for the eleven months amount to 35,951,000 tons, against 35,164,000 tons and 31,892,000 tons respectively for the same period of 1903 and 1902. Twenty-five out of 43 tariff sections show an increase, the principal ones being anthracite and other descriptions of coal, precious metals and agricultural products. The principal decreases are in iron and ironware, building materials, pottery, and confectionery.

Dealing with the rumour of a second Suez Canal the "Hamburger Nachrichten," writes as follows:—"The policy of the Suez Canal is indeed calculated to cause general irritation. The clause in the London Convention of 1883 providing that any excess of dividend above 25 per cent should be devoted to the lowering of the canal dues has been either ignored or circumvented. Trade with the Far East is hampered by petty and vexatious regulations based on the now obsolete provisions drawn up in Constantinople in 1873. Many grain-carrying vessels now prefer to bring cargoes from the Argentine rather than from India, thus avoiding the canal altogether. Whether the present rumour of a second canal is merely a move on the part of English shipowners to bring the Suez Canal Company to their senses remains to be seen. If the rumour should prove effective in bringing down the present dues, it would be a boon to all European shipping interests connected with the Far East. After the war a strong trade revival is bound to manifest itself, and with reasonable Suez Canal dues the German shipping lines would be able to meet the competition of the Trans-Siberian Railway, impaired as it doubtless will be by the effects of the war."

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

THE ACCUSED STILL AT LARGE.

MR. P. BYRNE, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest at Colaba Causeway yesterday morning, regarding the death of Chaie Nadler, a European woman, aged fifty, who was shot dead by her son-in-law, Rudolph Von der Linden, on Sunday evening, under the circumstances already reported.

Judah Nadler, an assistant in the Apollo Hair Dressing Saloon, at Apollo Bunder, identified the body of the deceased as that of his mother, who lived at Naoroji Fardoonji Street, at Colaba Causeway. The deceased was also the mother of the wife of Carl Von der Linden, at present a shipwright and a diver in the Government Dockyard.

The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Grennan submitted yesterday to the Commissioner of Police, the following report regarding the tragedy:—Last evening, about half past 6 o'clock, the police received information that a European had shot two European women in a house in Naoroji Fardoonji Street, Colaba Causeway. On proceeding to the place (a suite of rooms on the first floor), one of the two women was found sitting in a chair close to the dining table and bleeding from the mouth, nose and wound at the back of the head, evidently, from injuries made as the result of a revolver shot. Standing close by the deceased was her daughter, who was also bleeding from a revolver shot wound in the head. The police immediately summoned medical aid, and had the young woman conveyed to St. George's Hospital. Dr. Bond examined the body of the deceased and pronounced life to be extinct. On enquiries made it appears that the young woman whose name is Mrs. L. C. Von der Linden received about 5-30 p. m., a letter by post from her husband, the contents of which showed that a difference between husband and wife existed and that he was endeavouring to conciliate matters. The other facts known to the police show that proceedings between husband and wife are before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The dying deposition of Mrs. Linden was taken by the third Presidency Magistrate and from her statement and that of others it appears that her husband, at about the time mentioned, suddenly and surreptitiously entered the room, in which she and her mother (the deceased) were sitting, from the back by the staircase, and without further ado shot his mother-in-law dead on the spot. The daughter, wife of the accused, rushed towards her husband, dropped on his knees and implored him not to shoot her. While in that position he fired at her, wounded her in the head, the arm and abdomen and immediately made good his escape by the same way he had entered the house. Search of the room led to the finding of the accused's hat and the letter mentioned above. Information had been circulated, and telegrams, giving a description of the accused have been despatched along both the Railway lines and the shipping is being watched. The accused is evidently in possession of the revolver. The name of the accused is Gottfried Rudolph Valestin Carl Von der Linden and he is employed as a diver in the Government Dockyard. He came to Bombay from Singapore about eight or nine months ago. He is about thirty-five years of age and his wife is about twenty-eight. The age of the deceased was about fifty. Up to the present no trace of the accused has been obtained.

MRS. LINDEN'S DEPOSITION.

The following is Mrs. Linden's deposition recorded by Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at St. George's Hospital on Sunday night: She said: My name is Leah My husband's name is Carl Von der Linden. My age is twenty-nine. I am by race a Jewess and reside in No. 6 Colaba Causeway. I am living with the family of Mr. Goldmann. This evening at about 6 o'clock I received a letter by post. I then had some conversation with my mother who was seated at a dining table. I was moving to and fro in the room when I heard the report of a firearm and immediately I heard my mother utter the word "Aha" and she dropped down her head on the table. I then saw my husband with a revolver in his hand and coming towards me. I went down on my knees with a view to beg of him not to fire at me when I heard a second report and I rushed towards my mother, who was bleeding profusely from the mouth. My husband then turned round and ran out of the room. I raised an alarm and about ten minutes afterwards the police came to the room. I was shot near the shoulder, head and abdomen. The police then brought me to this hospital. My husband ran away with the revolver in his hand. My husband was wearing a hat similar to this shown to me when I saw him.

POLICE CIRCULAR.

The Commissioner of Police has issued the following circular, giving a description and the previous career of Von der Linden;—

WANTED.

For the murder of Mrs. Nadler and attempted murder of his wife at Colaba, about 6-15 p. m. on the 15th instant Carl Rudolph Von der Linden, a German aged 31 years; height about 5 feet 10 inches; very long and large-jointed fingers; top of left ear deformed; speaks English imperfectly, speaks a little Malay and a few words of Hindustani. When last seen he was wearing a dark suit, white stand up collar, necktie with enamelled British ensign scarp pin; double Albert gold chain, suspended from the ower button hole of his coat with a charm on chain, walks erect, wiry build. He was employed in the Chinese Maritime customs, as a watcher from the 23st December 1901 to the 4th August 1902; his previous occupation being an able seaman in the German Navy for seven years. He was a diver in Government service in West Australia for one year; Wrecker Caledonia for two years; pearl-diver, Robork-Borg, West Australia for three years; and a steam lounderer at Hongkong for four months. He had been in Bombay for about eight months and was employed in H. M's. Government Dockyard as a diver.

Mrs. Linden has been progressing well in the hospital. No trace of Von der Linden has yet been found.

SHOOTING IN SOMALILAND.

LADY JENKINS' shooting expedition to Somaliland has resulted in a bag of five elephants, several panthers, many antelope of various kinds and smaller game. The lions paid no visits, inopportune or other, to the shooting grounds. There seemed many ways of accounting for this; the lions had already been in the spot where the shikaris decided to wait for them, but they must have gone on elsewhere, either in search of more available water-holes or provender. Another and a more likely reason for their absence was that there was little or no water in the district, consequently no grass, therefore no flocks to attract the African lion to that part at that time. Still the lion atmosphere was there, and plenty of other game. The Shikar party enjoyed the shoot from the first moment to the last, albeit the passage from Aden to Berbera in a small steamer, amply provided with sheep as cargo, will probably never be forgotten. Still the hours spent in that "rousing" vessel were numbered—mournfully—and that experience was almost washed away by the landing through the surf. This was a case of being carried by stalwart coolies through shallow water, the spray flying overhead and drenching them through and through, an excellent set-off to the inevitable drought that must be faced as a matter of course in Somaliland. The climate was perfect, the sky not unalterably blue, but flecked with cloud and the sunsets were magnificent. The country as seen in the distance, seemed green, though when analysed on nearer inspection, the ground plan was sand and always sand, with thorny shrubs at frequent intervals. These shrubs bear small mimosa like leaves at the base of each powerful thorn, which the Somali goats browse on, circumventing the thorns as only goats can.

The river beds or water-courses are utilised as roads, for they no longer do duty as channels having no rivers to carry. How they attained the position of river beds is as difficult to account for as some honors lists, but there they are, worn by the rivers that flowed before the days that the short memory of man can recall. Even when springs were met with, they only seemed to damp the sand, there was nothing like a gushing out or trickling of water. There is, in fact, no water of any kind to be had as we understand water, except at the water-holes and these are at irregular distances and decide the length of mareh. It is no use to wish for a short or a long march or for a lengthened stay at any spot that takes the tourist's fancy. Water is lord of all and controls the movement of men, women and beasts. When the supply is low, caravan and leaders must up and way to renew it at the next hole. Lady Jenkins's expedition formed a large caravan, camels, both sumpter, and those for providing the indispensable milk-supply, cows, sheep, goats, po ies and donkeys. These accompanied the party for ninety miles from the coast, most part of which distance the more energetic marched on foot. The Somalis of the caravan lived on dates, rice mutton and camel's milk in many forms, the shikaris added to their Europe stores rice, game and brackish water, unfiltered, on which they throve and worked hard. In Somaliland proper there are no real towns or villages, the people are honestly nomadic. The camel carries a kind of carpet rug on which his load and long poles are carried, when the caravan rests or makes a stay anywhere, the poles are set up in the sand, the carpet is laid over them and the tent-shelter is complete if scanty. A Zareba is promptly made from the abundant thorn-bushes and the hyenas are kept more or less at bay. Panthers, which abound, are not restrained from, poaching by these zarebas, they bound over them, snatch up their prey and depart as they came. A sheep was carried off from the zareba of this shikar party one night. The elephants, panthers, antelopes, and the pretty little dik-dik a small deer whose flesh is like hare when jugged, and with a grey coat, a collection of which will be of considerable use in motoring for fur-cloaks nobly took the place of lions. Three very fine pairs of ivory tusks have been brought back, besides other souvenirs of the trip. It is not always those who go like strong men armed to the shikar field that see most game. The sketcher, sitting quietly and wielding the harmless lead pencil, had many chances of seeing numbers of every sort of wild game go confidently by as fancy led them. Somaliland is not played out as a shikar-ground, though the large game has been decimated. There are still plenty of wild billets for the sportsman's bullets, it has not yet sunk to the level of an ideal picnic jungle with shikar thrown in. It is still rough and wild, very wild and bare, and demands health and a robust disregard of the luxuries of life in those who tramp its sands. The trip was admittedly a most enjoyable one, rich in experience and, short as the time was, in typical samples of Somali life, manners and customs.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE ECONOMY PRIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Hall's enquiry of the 8th instant, I wish to state that the fuel consumed between Delhi and Agra was the difference between the amount put into the tank and amount taken out on arrival at Agra, and no allowance whatever was made for leakage.

In not using 150° oil, I went on my previous experience and was not prepared to start experimenting in the middle of a tour of this sort, although I shall certainly now, in the light of Mr. Hall's statements, try other grades of oil. Mr. Hall overlooks the fact that the price of the cars was also a great factor in determining the most economic Car for India; his, which was a 3½ horse-power, was entered as costing almost exactly the same amount as mine which was nearly twice his power, being a 6 horse-power car.

I see no useful purpose in continuing the correspondence and shall refrain from further discussing the matter.—Yours, &c.,

G. V. SCOVELL.

Bangalore, Jan. 13.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The death is reported on the 13th instant of Major N. C. Taylor, 14th Lancers.

Brevet Major A. Hoskins, 2nd North Staff ordshires, is admitted to the Staff College for one year.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieut. Mollison, 2nd Royal Scots, and Lieut Eykyn, 125th Rifles.

Lieut Mollison is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Second Lieutenant Stewart, 2nd Yorkshires, joins the Northern Command.

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 14.

Captain M. M. Lawsley, R. A. M. C., from Karachi.
Lt.-Colonel G. T. Gubbins, R. A. M. C., from Shahjahanpur.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY, 14.

Captain M. M. Lawsley, R. A. M. C., to Deolali.
Captain B. L. Waddington, 60th Rifles, to Bareilly.
Lieutenant J. F. C. Dalmaky, 40th Pathans, to Jhelum.
Major J. H. B Beresford, 53rd Sikhs to England.
Captain E. S. Earle, 14th Sikhs, to England.
Captain L. T. Hay, 5th Cavalry, to Dera Ismail Khan.
One man, 24th Army Bearer Corps, to Konkan Port.

It is reported that an American syndicate headed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased 5,000,000 dols. worth of bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that consideration of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1905-06 as revised by the Standing Committee, be proceeded with. He said he could convince members that it was a most satisfactory budget. He might be permitted to call this budget as he had once before called it, as a "scientific budget;" because it would be noted with satisfaction that every heading both on the income and expenditure sides had been most scientifically treated by their able Commissioner, Mr. Harvey. Their revenue for the next year was budgetted at Rs. 85,00,000, and their expenditure at Rs. 91,01,000, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 5,45,000 on the year's working. They had now got revised estimates from the Commissioner, and from the remarks made by him, it would appear that their opening balance for the next year's budget, would be Rs. 19,67,000; that was to say over eight lakhs of rupees more than what they anticipated when passing the budget at the Standing Committee. The reason of this increase had been very clearly pointed out by the Commissioner in the budget estimates passed by the Standing Committee in the first instance and in the revised estimates which were based on the latest actual data available. It had been pointed out by the Commissioner, and they all agreed, that when their financial position improved or when their revenue was more than actually required for the expenditure, the relief should go to those who contributed most to the extra revenue, and he (the speaker) submitted that most of the extra revenue shown by the budget had accrued from the property-tax. He quoted figures to show that they received a very large revenue from the general tax payers, and therefore that class of people should be given the relief. The Commissioner had proposed such a reduction and the Standing Committee had approved of it. With regard to the expenditure side, the first item that would strike one was a great increase of Rs. 3,89,000 in the budget estimates of the ensuing year, compared with those of the last year. But when they looked into the details of this increase and the explanation given by the Commissioner, they would find that the increase was not a real increase of revenue expenditure. After giving the details of the items which made the increase in the expenditure, the speaker observed that Mr. Harvey with his financial talents had treated every heading of expenditure as well as of income properly and scientifically.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia said that when their expenditure was higher than their income, the budget could not be called to be a satisfactory one. There was a deficit in the present budget and such a state of things therefore was far from satisfactory. He advocated the reduction of one or two per cent as might be deemed proper in the Halalkhore and water taxes. He also advocated placing the administration of the Drainage Department, under the Health Department, which would be both economical and efficient. Any reduction in the Town Duty would not benefit the poor.

Mr. Jehangir B Petit said, he always felt shy of budgets which showed large balances, and he always thought they ought to devise ways and means by which at the end of the year they did not find a large balance in their treasury. He welcomed the reduction suggested by the Standing Committee of he one per cent in the general tax, and he hoped that has would give relief to the house-owners, who contributed so largely to the taxes. He also welcomed the reduction in the rate for water used for trade purposes, and he was glad that the Standing Committee recognised the principle of a reduction in that direction. He thought that the Town Duty ought not to be meddled with, but should be left severely alone.

Dr. Dinshaw Master made a few observations on the budget, but his remarks were not audible at the reporters' table.

Mr. Jamsetjee A Wadia remarked his friend Mr. Vithaldas complimented the Municipal Commissioner on the satisfactory figures placed before them in respect of the income and expenditure, and praising that officer for his financial talent, and he (the speaker) was glad to say that he cordially shared that opinion. In their Commissioner they had got a very able and conscientious and above all a practical officer. As pointed out by Mr. Vithaldas there would be a large sum of six lakhs of rupees, which would have to be remitted to the tax-payers in the shape of the reduction of the general tax. It was, but right and proper that when they had a large balance in their favour, relief should be given to the rate-payers from whose pockets they had been drawing that fund. The Municipality ought to take out of the pockets of the rate-payers as much only as was required for the legitimate requirements of the City, but before they did that, they had also to consider whether they could not make any good use of the money that they were now giving away to the tax-payers. He agreed with the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who said the other day that there would be no objection to the Government or any public body taking from the pockets of the people a large sum of money, if that money was to be devoted to the benefit of the people. For this (the speaker's) part he thought such a large sum of money would be well spent, if it was devoted to the construction of primary schools for the power classes, for sanitary chawls for the poor, for a good museum or a picture gallery, or for a big Zoo or gardens, of which the power classes of this City were so fond, and took a delight in visiting them. Though the Corporation bore the proud motto of being the first City in India, and boasted of introducting the Western modes of conducting the Municipal affairs of the City. They were told by members that the roads were bad, that the water was bad, though not the least the drainage was bad, and that there was the dumping of the "kutchra" on the flats, where the mosquitoes originated. If the Corporation thought that there was no room for improving the insanitary plague and fever-stricken and striking City like Bombay, they had better reduce their expenditure.

The Hon. Sir F. M. Mehta by way of answering Mr. Wadia said that the latter had read the speech of the Hon. Mr Gokhale, who never said what was imputed to him by Mr. Wadia. Mr. Gokhale complained that the surpluses were made up in the manner they were done, but when once the surpluses were there, they should be spent in the manner indicated by him in that speech. In Calcutta and Madras the museums were established and maintained by the Government. The affectives applied by Mr. Wadia to Bombay were unfair and out of place. There were many large cities on the continent of Europe which would than this City.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola complimented the members of the Standing Committee on the good sense shown by them in bringing forward a proposal for the reduction of the general-tax. He said the Chairman of the Standing Committee had very properly justified the reduction of two per cent. Their past experience was that they had provided large sums of money for expenditure, but the full amounts had not been actually expended. It was a question whether the Corporation were justified in sanctioning more money that they could actually spend. That was one aspect of the question. The other aspect was that they had a large closing balance of nineteen lakhs of rupees, built up by underestimating their revenue and over-estimating their expenditure. It was now proposed that they should give back this surplus amount which they had taken from the rate-payers over and above the Municipal requirements.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. G. Weston, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 24 officers, 16 ladies and 14 children, 16 warrant officers, 13 women, and 29 children, 1,300 non-commissioned officers and men, 37 women, and 57 children and 1 prisoner. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col R S H Mody, wife and 4 children, R I Fusiliers	Lt G G Pomeroy, 1st Gloucesters
Lt Col G F Gamble, wife and 3 children, R M C	Lt T C Letchbridge, 129th Inf
Maj T K Glass, R G A	Lady Wales, wife and 3 kids R I M
Maj R J Gopel and wife, R A M C	2nd Lt H W Hamilton, 2nd R I Fusiliers
Maj C W R Healy, wife and 2 children, R A M C	2nd Lt A Ross Hume, Connaughts
Maj F K P Carnac, R I Rifles	2nd Lt A H Boots, Royal Scots
Capt R H G Wilcox, wife and child, 1st Lincoln	Asst Engr W G Nicholas, R I M
Capt Northcott, wife and child, Norfolks	Asst Store White, A T A
Capt R C Manleshan, 2nd Rifle Brigade	Wife of Capt A McMunn, R A M C
Capt M M Lawsey, wife and child, R A M C	Wife of late Capt H M Matthews, 30th Jacobs Horse
Capt R H Beach and wife, 1st Lancashire	Wife of Capt J Going, S W Borderers
Capt and Commis T Wilson, Ordnance Dept	Wife of Capt C F Dobbs, 29th Infantry
Capt and Commis Richards, R A M A	Wife of Commander N F J Wilson, R I M
Lt E M English, Shanga, R I	Wife of Lt M D Canton, 21 Scots
Lt F Cavy, R A	Sister-in-Law of Capt E H G Wilson, 1st Lincoln
Lt H V Venor R A M C	

BASSEIN FORT.

In Bassein Fort, which for years has been given over to the spoiling hand of time, its fine ruins yearly crumbling away, is now established a Home of Rest, a branch of Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Medical and Educational work at Umarkhadi in Bombay. It is well that this beautiful situation is thus utilised, for much as casual visitors admired the spot, and often as they deplored the cruel havoc worked by time and neglect on the ruins, nothing had been done in the matter of a permanent and improving occupation of the place or even to stay the mischief. On the contrary, much had been done to hasten it, from ignorance and tropical indulgence in letting the place take care of itself.

In the Bassein Branch of Dr. Bradley's work visitors can be accommodated at a small charge per diem. There is room in the Bungalow, which has been much improved and added to since the last incumbent lived there—for a certain number of persons; those who prefer camping and making their own arrangements, may pitch tents within the Fort precincts for the small fee of three rupees per week. Pic-nic parties, who come for the day, are welcome to use the Bungalow, and may have all the radical help they need in the way of hot water, &c., at a merely nominal charge per head, or party of twelve. Bassein is an ideal place for taking a real country rest in. It is easily got at, the rail journey is not long, and trains are suitable on Sundays, as well as on week-days. An early train leaves Grant Road on Sunday morning giving the whole day at Bassein until half-past five or six o'clock, or later, if one decides to dine there. A midday train leaves Grant Road, and gets to Bassein about two o'clock allowing a good three and a half hours to explore the Fort. Tongas are to be had at the station, without any previous arrangement, for the four miles drive to the Fort. The Rest Bungalow Tonga can be had for the same charge as the station tongas—one rupee going and the same coming—by giving notice the day before. Application for information or accommodation can be made to Miss Knight, the Superintendent of the St. John's Home of Rest at Bassein Fort. The fact that the Fort is now owned and occupied by a Society interested in an excellent work should be a guarantee that the decay of the fine churches, which were the glory of Bassein three or four centuries ago, will be arrested. One, that of St. Paul, has been recently taken in hand by the Portuguese community, and is being restored; perhaps in time, we may see some of the others rebuilt, though it is not very likely, seeing that they are in a very bad state, the gnarled roots and in some cases, whole trunks of peepul trees having made their way through the masonry and firmly established themselves in the walls, rendering any restoration impossible without pulling out and down. But many examples of fine architecture still remain scattered through the Fort, and are well worth a long inspection. There is generous shade under the splendid trees which flourish untouched in the precincts and nothing to disturb the visitor, who desires rest and relaxation in pure air and beautiful scenery.

SENTENCES ENHANCED BY HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Thursday, enhanced the sentences passed in several cases that came up before their lordships for disposal.

DELIVERY OF ALTERED KING'S COIN.—Sayad Husain walad Sayad Summan was charged before the B. Bench of Magistrates, first class, at Poona, in August last with delivery of King's coin, possessed with the knowledge that it was altered, and with possession of King's coin, knowing it to be altered when he became possessed thereof. On the 18th August last, the accused went to the shop of one Meghraj Balliram and bought some sweetmeats for an anna. The accused paid for this a quick-silvered pice, apparently an eight-anna silver piece, and was given seven annas change. Immediately afterwards the fraud was discovered, and the accused was called back and given into custody. On being searched, another similarly quick-silvered pice was found on him. The Bench of Magistrates found the facts proved and convicted him; but sentenced him to fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Mr. W. D. Shepherd, District Magistrate of Poona, referred the case to the High Court recommending that the sentence be enhanced. The accused had undergone the sentence and had been released from jail. Their lordships ordered the accused to be arrested, and enhanced the sentence passed upon him by adding 5 months and 15 days thereto.

SELLING COUNTRY LIQUOR.—Jetha Dana was convicted by Mr. J. Bhartiai Magistrate at Jhelod, in August last, of selling country liquor to the people of Bilwani of the strength of 64° instead of 60°, contrary to the provisions of section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878; and was sentenced to two days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for five days. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the accused. Mr F. Pratt, District Magistrate of the Panch Mahals, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. He said it was clearly in evidence that the entire stock of liquor in the shop of the accused was very much below strength, obviously owing to fraudulent dilution with water. The accused must have been committing fraud on a large scale and making considerable profits. A deterrent and severe sentence, Mr. Pratt said, was necessary in the case, more especially because, in this semi-civilised part of the district inhabited mainly by Bhils, fraud of this kind was a direct cause of the illicit distillation which was very largely practised. The amount of the fine was very small when compared with the profits which must have been reaped from the fraudulent breach of the license. Their lordships enhanced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

WOUNDING A FORMER MISTRESS.—Jairam Parwatsing was convicted by Major E. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, in November last, of voluntarily causing hurt and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. W. D. Shepherd, District Magistrate at Poona, referred the case for orders of the High Court. He said that from the statements of the complainant and the accused, it appeard that accused entered by night the house of the complainant, Ganga, who was his former mistress, knocked her down with a stick, and attempted to cut her throat with a penknife. The Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Shepherd said, appeared to be wrong in convicting the accused under section 323, Indian Penal Code. He should have been charged under section 307, and committed to the Court of Sessions, as the offence under this section was exclusively triable by that Court. Their lordships enhanced the sentence passed upon the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TAPTI MILLS.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth applied for an order to wind up the Tapti Mills Limited, on the ground that it was unable to pay its debts. Mr Jardine appeared for Mr. Jothabhoy Champsi, a shareholder; Mr. P. J. Badshaw appeared for the Company, and Mr. Robertson appeared for Mr. Premchand Roychand, an agent a large shareholder and creditor. His Lordship appointed Mr. N. C. Macleod official liquidator and gave him the power to permit the carrying on of the Company's business, should it seem to him advisable. On the application of Mr. Badshaw the power to sell the Company's property was witheld from the liquidator for the present.

REFERRING to the conviction of Ernest Hardwick Cowie 'Max" in "Capital" writes:—I recently had a long and interesting conversation with Mr. Cowie in the Presidency Jail, and while strictly observing the customary laws regarding such communications, there is one circumstance which I am sure no one will think a betrayal of confidence in making it known. When the trouble into which Mr. Cowie had got became public, his Highness the Sultan of Johore happened to be in London at the time. He immediately sought out Mr. Cowie's family, and gave the mother a hundred sovereigns and told her he would be responsible for the education of the eldest boy to the extent of another four hundred pounds. An act of genuine human kindness like this, from such an unexpected quarter, and tendered with such spontaneous alacrity in a dark hour of need, to a woman of another tribe and nation, reads on all fours with the immortal story of "Who is my Neighbour." Some in Calcutta, hearing of this, may feel themselves under the inward command, "Go thou and do likewise."

A SUPPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A circular has recently been issued by the Bombay High Court prohibiting the employment of Bachelors of Laws and High Court Pleaders in the clerical staff of the Judicial Department, unless they give a declaration that they do not intend to apply to Government for the post of a Subordinate Judge. The High Court would have acted more leniently, had they ruled that superior posts on the clerical side like those of the Nazirs or of Clerks of the Courts in the various Subordinate Courts, should be conferred on Bachelors of Laws or High Court Pleaders, as far as practicable, making them thus eligible for the post of a Subordinate Judge. The High Court has, however, thought it advisable to act the other way, by totally excluding LL. B.'s, from Government Service, unless they give the required declaration, and we must take matters as they stand.

The Circular issued as it was, however, without any previous and sufficient intimation has affected the prospects of a large number of young Bachelors of Laws, who having passed their L. L. B. Examination at the earliest possible age of twenty-two or twenty-three, are now to be passed over without any fault of theirs. Some of these young men have entered the profession not so much with any great amount of expectation of success in profession so fearfully overcrowded as it is, as with the expectation of entering Government Service after three years' qualification practice. This was the practice in vogue for the last five or six years at least, and it was also connived at by the High Court. If the High Court thought it desirable to put a stop to such a practice, some intimation of the intention of the High Court, ought to have been of justice given at least before three or four years, that students, then reading for the L. L. B., or the High Court Pleader's Examination, with a view to join Government Service might have given up the course and followed some other pursuit. A number of such men is at present practising in the District and Taluq Courts. The success of a Pleader in the District, and Taluq Courts, where the work consists mostly of Small Cause and one sided suits, does not always and necessarily depend upon learning or ability. It much more depends upon a person's having influential relations, upon his being acquainted with a number of village law-touts, and also upon his possession and exercise of ways not always commendable which are technically styled the "Tactics of Practice." Some Graduates in Law for want of the above circumstances, mostly accidental, look to Government Service alone as their proper line. These men include among them a number of Graduates in Arts, who have passed the B. A. Examination creditably appearing in the first or second class. One would certainly be aggrieved to see some such young energetic, honest and intelligent persons cutting on a hazardous practice of some thirty or forty rupees per month, made the more hazardous by the constant annual influsb of District Pleaders. The above circular has dealt these young men nearly a death-blow. It has marred their prospects, frustrated their hopes and shattered their ambition. They would certainly be weeping the day they took up the Law Course giving up tolerably fair prospects in other lines of Government Service. The High Court will, therefore, do well to suggest the various District Judges that such Bachelors of Laws, who have passed their examinations within the last four or five years as might choose to apply and give the required declaration, should, for two or three years to come, be given posts of Clerks of the Courts or of Nazirs or of Shirestedars of the District or Taluq Courts whenever available and vacant, without filling them up by old vernacular-knowing men with whom the only question is of a promotion of four or five rupees. There would be few such men, at the most two or three on the average, for each District. Such a concession on the part of the High Court would go a great way to reduce the evil the present circular is calculated to do to those LL. B's., who after a diligent, hard and intelligent study of seven years of the University Curriculum find profession not convenient to them. This will also be a notice to those reading Law as per sent with a view to join Government Service to give the course up and direct their energies some other way. It is trusted the High Court would be moved to reconsider the circular in the way above indicated.—Yours, &c.,

Malvan, Jan. 14. "A SUFFERER."

JABALPUR NOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prevalence of plague the Christmas holidays were not allowed to pass off in gloom, writes our Jabalpur correspondent, the several Clubs had their Christmas treats for the young folk and dances and entertainments for the grown up. The Westminster Glee singers enlivened the public of Jabalpur for two nights and showed to what degree of excellence the human voice can be trained. Jackson and Co. were all there as usual. Trevellion and Clark had a monster Christmas tree and several of the residents of Jabalpur drew prizes in consideration of having made purchases from the firm up to certain limited amounts.

The Commissioner of the Division who was out in Camp with his brother were assaulted at a Village called Majholli in the Sehora Tehsil by some "Koshtas."—The assault was wholly unprovoked or at any rate these Koshtas who were under the influence of liquor laboured under an imaginary grievance which they thought themselves justified in settling with sticks.

The consequences might have been more serious, but for the coolness and tact of Mr. Fox Strangways the Commissioner who is the last person in India to give offence to any single individual. The offenders were promptly brought to justice and dealt with as they deserved.

The Judicial Commissioner Mr. Stanley Ismay C. S. I., I. C. S. visited Jabalpur and spent over a week here during and after the Christmas vacation—Mr. Ismay was by no means idle while here, for he not only inspected the several Courts and Bar Library but disposed of several cases.

The Judicial Commissioner has requested all pleaders to appear in suitable gowns in future in the Civil Courts, the Judges of which are robed. This he has requested pleaders to do by way of courtesy to the Judges before whom they appear. There can be no doubt that this is as it should be for it will add to the dignity of the Courts and the litigating public will know who the lawyers are as distinguished from officials and onlookers.

There are to be some changes in the Judicial Department of these Provinces very shortly, but what I am unable at present to say.

A Greek gentleman is to be shortly married to a French lady at this Station and a Priest of the Greek Church comes down to unite the happy couple.

OVERCROWDING OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. K. E. Ghamat was right in describing in his letter of the 7th instant, the legal profession as "a regular will-o'-the-wisp." About two years ago, I was attracted to it by "the unique good fortune of the lawyers in the pass." All that Mr. Ghamat has said about the plethora of pleaders, is true, and although I do not agree with all the suggestions made by him, I think they are worthy of consideration. Instead of emptying the vial of his wrath at barristers, your correspondent Mr. Dastur would have done well if he had confined himself to the point at issue. I do not pretend to hold briefs for barristers. I concede that a few of them depend upon law-touts for the work. I also concede that some of them are not as clever as some pleaders. Yet in fairness I must own that barristers as a class are superior to pleaders, and that is the reason why their services are so often requisitioned by pleaders both in Bombay and the Mofussil. In conclusion, I trust Government and the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court will take some steps to effectually eradicate the law-touts and such other means as may be beneficial to practitioners.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15. LL. B.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

A NOTIFICATION by the Military Department states that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1905-06, is estimated at 650. This estimate is subject to alteration. The details of the proposed purchases are:—Young horses at an average age of 12 months Bengal and Punjab 350, Bombay 65, total 415. Young horses at an average age of 24 months, Bengal and Punjab 200, Bombay 35, total 235. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shows and districts in India by Remount agents under the orders of the Director-General, Army Remount Department.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

AMONG the numerous deaths recorded in this Cantonment during the past few days, writes our Aurangabad correspondent, none has caused such universal regret as that of a child, named Nand Lal, who was the son of retired Subadar, M. Krishnaya, late of the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent. This child, who was only six years old, was so precocious in his intellectual powers that he was able to grasp any subject, which his father was expounding to his far more advanced pupils. He was also capable of instructing boys considerably more advanced in age than himself. He had intently mastered the eras of 60 years "Rutoos" "Thi Thico" "Vaurs" "Nakshatra" "Yoges" "Karans" "Bar" "Zodiac" (Planetary system.) When his elder brothers were being taught the "Bal-Ramayana" the child also learnt 108 slokas by rote on mere hearsay. On the 1st October 1903, a Persian school was started by his father in his own dwelling and Munvi Umer Hayath Khan was appointed as teacher; within a short time, he had learned up to the 5th standard in Urdu, and had all the poetry thereof by heart. He had learned the mathematical tables from twice one as far as 30 times with simple addition with facility. Setting aside all the above acquirements, he had mastered, unaided, more than half of the following Persian books:—"Amdan Nama" "Kareema" Khalikbari" "Thajanus" Lugath "Sad-Pand" "Sukmani Hakim" Allah Khudai "Farhang," as well as "Insha Khird" "Afroz Talim Nama" Fasani Ajayeb" in addition to being able to recite Farsi gazals, poetries and selections from the first and second books in English faultlessly, without the slightest hesitation or forethought. This remarkable child unfortunately succumbed to a slight attack of fever when no danger to life was apprehended.

A serious accident occurred on the road to Bairakool, a large edifice near the Nowkhand palace. While six horse-keepers were training a pair of restive ponies attached to a tonga, the animals suddenly become uncontrollable the reins having snapped. One of the syces sprung off the tonga, but unfortunately fell on some large stones, and was rendered him unconscious when picked up. He was saturated with blood oozing from his mouth, nose and ears. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The remaining five syces also followed his example, but were not so severely injured. The tonga was smashed into pieces.

On the 21st ult., the 98th Regiment of Infantry performed a splendid tactical route march from the Cantonment, to a hamlet called Palsi, 11 miles about 2 1-2 hours to practice for his Excellency Lord Kitchener's Cup promised for smart and cautious marching. Each man carried ten packets of ammunition containing ten rounds each, which was heavy enough. In addition they were equipped with a filled water bottle, a great coat and iron implements for trenching purposes. After remaining for the whole night on the hills exposed to the inclemency of the weather without any shelter they were marched back to the Cantonment the following morning in the same condition.

A curious case of highway robbery occurred at the small hamlet of Banjarwadi. A Kunbi unknown to any one was way-laid and found by the railway police, murdered. The body was conveyed to the City Hospital, where a Panchayet was held, but as no one appeared to identify the murdered man's body was buried.

The death recently occurred of 1st grade Hospital Assistant B. V. Kasaviah of the late No. 1 Battery Hyderabad Contingent. After his retirement from Government Service, about two months ago, he was in medical charge of the Cantonment bazaar, the Local Weaving Spinning and Cotton Mills, Messrs Nusserwanjee and Sons, the Nawab Munsoor Yar Jung's palace and various others schools. He also numbered many influential men of both the city and Cantonment among his circle. The funeral was the most largely attended one than has been witnessed for years. The body was conveyed on shoulders, while his uniform with sword, etc. were placed in his own tonga, which preceded the corpse. The Band of the 98th Berar Infantry was in attendance as well as a full Company of the same. All the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men were also "on evidence," while there was a great concourse of people from all sides. The body was conveyed in great pomp to the burial ground near the "Gunda Nalla" at Suroojkhand, which is a small tributary of the river Kaum. The funeral moved along all the streets of the Cantonment and bazaar and slowly wended its way to the burial ground, but according to the expressed wishes of the deceased his body was cremated. As soon as the funeral pyre was ignited the Company fired 3 rounds according to custom. The deceased leaves a widow and three children with whom the whole population of Aurangabad sympathises. The late Mr. B. V. Kasaviah had discovered a prophylactic for plague by means of which many lives had been saved.

An accountant met his death in a curious way a few days ago. He had gone to the market to purchase a few necessaries, and while returning home he tripped against a stone. He was soon picked up and conveyed to his house on reaching, which he suddenly expired. The man being rather stout and old it is conjectured that he died of heart-disease.

JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

MR. RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions to the above fund:—

H H the Raja of Rajpipla Rs 151; H H the Raja of Oodeypur Rs 125, H H the Maharaja of Limbdi Rs 100, Mr J N Tata Rs 500, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Rs 500, Mr Chimanasing Ramsing Rs 500, the Hon'ble Mr E L Cappel, I C S, C I E Rs 100, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar Rs 25, the Hon'ble Sir F S P Lely Rs 15, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Rs 50, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Rs 25, Mrs Avabai F Petit Rs 100, Mrs Rustom P Jehangir Rs 50, Mrs A N Tata Rs 50, Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Rs 250, Messrs Vakil and Co Rs 250, Messrs Cawasji and Sorabjee D Dubash Rs 250, Messrs Cursetji Sons and A M Dalal of Sholapur Rs. 250, Messrs Umrigar and Co Rs 200, Rao Bahadur H J Singi Rs 200, Mr Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha Rs 200, Mr B M Patel Rs 151, Mr Bomanji D Petit Rs 150, Messrs A. M Dalal, Nasorji N Vakil and M H Kothavalla Rs 150, Messrs Cooverji and Fardoonji Rs 125, Messrs Merwanji and Jijibhoy Rs 101, Messrs Damji and Dharamsey Trioum Rs 101, Mr Dhunjibhoy Dadabhoy Comdigar Rs 101, Messrs Rustom P Jehangir, Joosab Cassum Mitha, Jooma Jan Mahomed B A Dalal, Cawasji Fakirji, Sassoon J David, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H J Bogha of Rawalpindi. Students of the Bombay Proprietory School, Lodge Perseverance No. 338 S C, Nawabzada Nasarullakhan. Dr H L Batliwala, each Rs 100, Mr A L Hair Rs 70, through Mr Dadabhoy H Nanavati Rs 70. Subscriptions through the Dewan of Chota Oodeypur Rs 75, Messrs Ookerji Cawasji Umrigar, Dadabhoy Dajibhoy, Nowroji Manekji, Nowroji Jamsetji Antia and Sons each Rs 75. Anonymous Rs 60. Khan Bahadur C Dhunjibhoy, CIE Rs 50, Messrs Jehangir B Petit, S D Sharoche, C B Smith, Dadabhoy Ruttonji, Puranmall Gulji Singhani, A Hydari, V Sequera, D F Lalcaca, Tilakchand Hukumchand, J D Framji, Jamsetji Nusserwanji Ankiesaria, Ardeshir Edulji Tata, each Rs 50, Officers of the Customs Preventive Service Rs 36, Lt-Col W H Burke Rs 30, Mr Kursondas Chabildas Rs 30, Khan Bahadur Fazlullah Rs 30, Mr Jehangir R Thanawalla Rs 25, Mr Edulji Framji Allbless and Sons Rs 25, Hormasji N Coorlawala Rs 25, Sadanand T Bhandare Rs 25, Dr H N Seervai Rs 25, Mr. D G Rege Rs 25, Mr Dhunjishaw Edulji Rs 25, Mr Dadabhoy Hormasji Nanavati, Dewan of Chhota Oodeypur, Rs 25, Khan Bahadur Abdur-Rizzak bin Curtas Rs 20, Mr J Walsh Rs 20, Mr F A Ingle Rs 20, Mr B M Bhagwagar Rs 20, H W Rs 20, Mr J P Darcy Rs 20, Mr Ruttonji J Lalcaca Rs 15, Lt-Col K S Narimun, I M S Rs 15, Mr H J Kees, Rs 15, Nagindas Maneklal, Rs 15, J L McQuade, Rs 10, Phirozshaw Palionji Rs 15, Khan Bahadur Erachshaw Kohia Rs 10, Messrs Jassum Nasrulla Arab, A C Gupte, Khan Saheb Moola Hasanally, Messrs Cooverji Darasha, Noor Mahomed Badrubhai, Cooverji B Kothawalla, Ahmed bin Abdulla, Ramchandra Baburao, Dayabhai S Thathi, Prangovind Laibhai, M G Nadkarni, V L Angerkar, R P McLaughlin, Kashinath, V V Gokhle, Shavakshaw Sorabji, Nusservanji S Tavaria, J A Rodrigues Munirkhan Rohmatkhan, Khan Saheb Nisar Hussein, Khan Saheb Syed Edroos each Rs. 10; Mr Keshavrao A Desai. By two Money Orders each Rs. 3; Messrs M J Hydari, A D G Pinto, Jahangir Kohiar, A J De Lima, F X Saldanha, J D Chandy, Dhunjishaw Naoroji Nariman, H Doctor, Sheriar Jehangirshaw, C D Mehta, J Dias, B A Parakh, R Bakker, Bejanji Illawa each Rs. 5; Messrs B F Contractor, H J Dastoor, S Velioze, H S Mistry, V K Kapadia, A Memullen each Rs 3; 200 persons from 4 annas to Rs. 2; 120. Total Rs. 8,684.

OUR London correspondent writing on December 30, says:—I am sorry to hear that Colonel Waddell who the other day received a Companionship of the Bath for his services in connection with the Tibet Expedition is not at all in good health.—I understand that the Anglo-Indian Library Society are not altogether a happy family; indeed there has been a great deal of friction recently caused by the somewhat aggressive attitude of a pugnacious ex-Bengal Civilian whose name is well known throughout India. He seems to have been dissatisfied with the way the business of this little Society has been conducted, and to use a slang expression went for the poor President Mr. Cazalet, bald-headed. Mr. Cazalet found a strong supporter in an ex-Bombay Civilian who also takes a great interest in things Russian, and I am told that if the correspondence that has passed between the two retired Indian officials were published it would prove very lively reading. According to my information the honours of War at present rest with Mr. Cazalet and his friends.

A NOTICE ISSUED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

YESTERDAY, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the Bombay High Court, a "rule nisi" taken out by Tarabai Ibrahim Purkar and eleven other women against Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, was brought on for argument. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to show against it, Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared in support of it.

The rule was to show cause why the Commissioner of Police should not cancel the notice issued by Mr. Michael Kennedy, in September last, when he was Acting Commissioner of Police ordering, applicants under Section 28 of the Police Act, to remove in the interest of public morality from a locality in Girgaum, or why Mr. Gell should not refrain from carrying out the requirements of the said notice. This notice was served on twenty-three women, including the twelve applicants. Some of these had left the locality, while the others still remained there. The case for the applicants was that they were "nailkins," which was a vocation entirely different from the traffic followed by women of loose character.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said that the Commissioner, after making proper inquiries into the matter, and having considered over the propriety of the step he was taking in the interest of other residents of the place, had issued the notice. But the applicants insisted on maintaining themselves to be "nailkins," or kept mistresses, and as such free from the operation of the section under which the notices were issued. Instead of going into unsavoury details here, the parties should be taken before a Magistrate.

Mr. Strangman said that the practical way out of the difficulty seemed to him to be that the Commissioner should institute proceedings before the Magistrate in the Mazagon Police Court, under whose jurisdiction the applicants seemed to him to reside, and in the event of the merits of the question as to whether the applicants were women of good repute or otherwise being gone into by the Magistrate, and in the event of his holding it in favour of the applicants, the question would only remain for the payment of costs of the rule. But should that judicial authority decide that he had no power to go into the merits or demerits of the matter, and he must hold the notice to be a good notice issued under the provisions of the Police Act, the applicants would be entitled to an adjournment of the proceedings to enable them to apply to this Court for a stay of the proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes maintained that the Commissioner had the power to issue such a notice under the Act and the responsibility was his. He refused, in the absence of any instructions from the Commissioner, to bind himself down to any conditions, or to make any condition whatever in a criminal proceeding of this character.

Mr. Strangman said the notice was bad; it described the women as persons of loose morals, which was a question to be decided on oral evidence of the fact, and not by assumption or otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said that there were two points for decision in the rule. First, whether it was incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to forbear from prosecuting these people under the Act before a Magistrate? Second, whether they had no other adequate or legal remedy besides coming to the High Court? On the first point he urged the Court to come to the conclusion that it was not incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to refrain from prosecuting these people. At all events, he asked the Court to pronounce its decision on the first question.

Mr. Strangman said that the only question for a Magistrate would be to see whether the applicants had disobeyed the notice or not. If he held that they had, then he would proceed to enforce the penalty, and his clients would not like to go to jail in the event of their being innocent of the offence charged to them. The service of the notice in itself could not cause any particular harm. It was the subsequent action taken on the strength of it which caused the harm. Assuming that the Commissioner had done an unlawful act in issuing the notice as he did against these women, for the reason he had assigned for it contrary to the evidence, which might be produced by the women in vindication of their vocation, and the Magistrate refusing to take cognizance of the badness or otherwise of this notice, should it not be incumbent, under these circumstances, on the Commissioner to forbear from exercising the power given to him, and refrain from obtaining a conviction, and allow them an opportunity to show that they were not the sort of people they were assumed to be. The fact was this, Certain people in a certain locality having a grudge against certain people caused their Solicitors to write letters to the Commissioner, who deputed one of his subordinate officers to inquire and report, and on his report the Commissioner of Police was to hold certain women as of evil repute, and not to refrain from proceeding against them, the provisions of the general law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said the only question was stated to be, whether the notices had been rightly issued or were improper, and whether these were the women who came under the provision of Section 28. He submitted it was not. There was the other question, whether the Commissioner of Police, under any law in force for the time being, was bound to forbear from prosecuting them. He would ask, by what law was he to forbear from executing the duty for which he was made responsible by the Section? When the parties went before the Magistrate, it would be issued. The Magistrate was to go into the question whether the notice was legal. It was true that the case of individual women should be separately tried on its merits, but then unless each woman was content to recognise herself as coming under this section in every case, their time would be taken up with inquiring into these difficult and somewhat doubtful questions. Unless the persons on whom the notice was served came under Section 28, and it was held to have been rightly served, no penalty could be inflicted under the penalty section which followed it. Should there be no such inquiry, it would be not only making the Commissioner of Police "prima facie" judge, but making him the absolute judge as to whether certain women were of a questionable character. Under the analogy cited by his learned friend about the Gambling Act, the Commissioner had a complaint made on oath before him; then he satisfied himself of the complaint, and then gave a special warrant under his hand for the house, which must be particularly specified. In the same manner as the points were decided under that Act, the Court would pronounce its decision under this Act, which had not made the Commissioner a judge of anything. The only question for him was whether the women came under the Section; if he was satisfied that they did, then he issued notices on them, and then, in the event of disobedience, prosecuted them. The authorities would like to know that any woman of bad character could take out a rule from this Court, and prevent the Commissioner from removing them.

Decision was reserved.

WORKHOUSE HABITUES.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR ALLAHABAD.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Frank Barrett, a European aged about 25 years, and Robert Burdock a Eurasian aged about 59, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse after having been permitted to go on a day's leave in search of work. Mr. Richard James Moore, European Warder, at the Government Workhouse at Byculla said that the first accused was given a day's leave to look for a job on the 21st of January last year, but he never returned. The accused pleaded guilty. He said he could not return to the Workhouse because he left Bombay for Calcutta on the day he was granted leave. He came back to Bombay only on the 5th instant. The job he got at Calcutta was a temporary one in the Military Accounts Department. From Calcutta he went to Allahabad where he passed six months in a Workhouse. The accused said he stayed so long in this last place because of the good treatment he received there. He said it was difficult for him to get a job in Bombay unless he had recommendations. The accused acknowledged four previous convictions on similar charges of desertion.

The Magistrate asked him why he did not inform the Governor of the Workhouse in writing that he had got a job at Calcutta. The accused replied that procedure was not recognized by the Workhouse authorities.

The Magistrate:—You seem to be an old bird since you were sent to the Workhouse in the year 1899, and so for the last five years you have been passing your time in Workhouses.

The accused:—Yes, Sir, I have been very unfortunate.

The Magistrate:—Most unfortunate, that you come here after four convictions. (Laughter)

The second accused also pleaded guilty and acknowledged one previous conviction for a similar offence. On the 28th November last he was granted a day's leave, but did not return nor did he inform the authorities of his whereabouts.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case sentenced the first accused to two months' hard labour. The second accused was given three days' simple imprisonment.

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TO-DAY

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But although the time is short, you are not asked to subscribe for the work without having formed your own judgment of it from the fullest material. You are only asked, upon certain facts—the immense reputation of the work and its acknowledged cheapness—to make further inquiries, and then judge for yourself. The matter for each reader of this paper resolves itself into two questions:—

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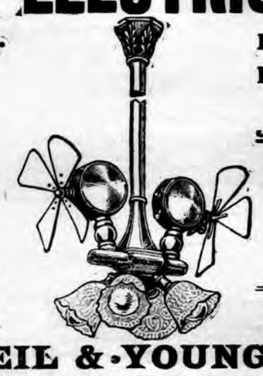

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ocean Monard, 2945 tons, Captain W Murray arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden in ballast.

THE steamer Sir, W T Lewis, 2267 tons, Captain J M Keely, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beethoven. 2412 tons, Captain J Harder, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Port Said, in ballast,

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2619 tons Captain T B Nuttall, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Nesienfels, 3651 tons, Captain Weselah, will sail to-days for Hamburg &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Morsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J. Hanna, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1622 tons Captain W Valkertsen sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, 18 cabin and 508 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1468 tons, Captain J V Legraud, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo 3 cabin and 127 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H M Cubush, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr Yates, Dr Aleyal, Mrs and Miss D'Mello, Mrs Berrasan, Mr and Miss Macasalas, one gentleman, 4 natives and 108 deck.

ARRIVALS OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2750 tons, Captain G Philipps, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai 27th December, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers ;—From Hongkong—Mr s D Setna and Mr J Mahomed. From Singapore—Mr and Mrs Fee and Mr De Menzies. From Colombo—Mr E Higgis, Mr McCallum, Mr White, Mr Alexander, Mr W F Mathew, Mr Rodrigo and 3 deck. From Largo Bay—Miss Lea, Mrs Williams. From Sydney —Mr Reakes.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Morsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah, Jan 4
	Bengal s	Philipps	Shanghai, Dec 27
	Beethoven s	Harder	Port Said, Jan 2
16	Ocean Monard s	Murray	Aden, Jan 9
	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi, Jan 13

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Sir W T Lewis s	Kelly	Liverpool
	Somali s	Tolkertsen	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Stanley Hall, Nuttall, for Karachi
" Neuenfels, Weselah, for Bamburg, &c
" Kerbella, Legrand, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—

Steamer Caledonia, for Aden
" Beethoven, for LiVerpcol, &c
" Bengal, for China, &c
" Madura, for Persian Gulf
" Morsoori, for Jeddah
" Ocean Monarch, for Kobe

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Vienna arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 14th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived in London on the morning of the 14th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived in London on the morning of the 14th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived in London on the evening of the 13th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant and is due here on the 20th inst early in the morning.

The same Co's steamer Austria left Trieste on the 12th instant and may be expected here on or about the 4th February.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

CARBINE CLUB.

The following are the 6 Highest scores in the 19th and 20th Spoon Competition fired for at Santa Cruz on the 15th instant,

Rank and Names.	Range scrs. Proper.	Handicap.	Total
	500 yds.		
Sergt H E Bryning	29	–1	28a
Lieut R W R Pennington	28	–1	27b
Sergt Instr H Solley	26	–3	23
Gr J Woodall	26	...	26
Gr J Doming	21	+2	23
Gr H L Aspelen	20	–5	25
	600 yds.		
Lieut R W R Pennington	28	–1	27a
Sergt Instr H Solley	27	–3	24
Gr J Doming	27	+2	29b
Sergt H E Bryning	21	–1	20
Sergt P Hunter	20	+3	23
Gr O M P Clyne	20	–4	16

a Winner of 1st Spoon and W. in Club Cup
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

a Winner of 2nd Spoon b Winner of 1st Spoon.

The B V A Carbine Association Meeting begins on the 22nd instant Ranges 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. Programme will be issued in a day or so.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately.It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 14.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 9-16	= unchanged
3 per Cent. Rentes	98 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling		
Loans	91 1-16	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced		
Rupee Paper	85 5-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 11-16	= do
2 months hence	27 3-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	60 1-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25"14	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20"44	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4"87 5-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
" " " "	2 5-8 per cent	= do
" " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 17 9-16 D.-J., value quiet.

WHEAT—Red Karachi 29 J.-F. done quiet.

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 J.-F. sellers; Brown 31 3-8 J.-F. sellers | quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 3·82+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Futures closed dull.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·70	3·73	3·75
		— 1
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·78	3·80	3·83
— 1	— 1	— 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·85	3·86	3·87
— 1	— 1	— 2

Receipts at U S Ports	23,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Do. do Continent	44,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·20 unchanged
Futures, month of March	6·57+1
Do. do. July	7·07 unchanged

COTTON,

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	923,000
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	4,210,000–20,000
Do do East Indian	149,000
Total Quantity in sight	8,460,000+250,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 14th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	16,202 bales.
Wheat	14,998 cwts.
Linseed	3,353 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,703 "
Gingellyseed	13,256 "
Poppyseed	12 "
Groundnuts	986 "
Castorseed	741 "
Rice	5,141 "
Myrabollams	3,954 "
Cottonseed	10,877 "
Mowraseed	333 "
Gram	1,991 "
Jowar	4,160 "
Bajri	633 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 5,37,600
Gold Coin	Rs. 52,750
Silver Bullion	Rs. 2,28,900

Ex s s Caledonia from London

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 7th January, as compared with the statement of the 14th January :—

	Jan. 7. Rs.	Jan. 14. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,52,097	58,31,891
Public Deposits at Branches	31,54,402	29,46,375
Other Deposits	8,01,61,227	7,64,41,911
Post Bills	13,284	16,852
Sundries	19,00,831	19,26,629
Rs.	10,79,85,811	10,55,57,402
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,29,91,562	1,26,69,232
Other authorised Securities	11,01,963	11,01,851
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,29,195	66,95,277
Loans do. do.	1,06,08,955	1,05,70,247
Bills discounted and purchased	3,90,00,510	3,99,79,933
Dead Stock	2,87,200	2,87,200
Stamps and Stationery	4,618	4,534
Balances with other Banks	19,59,387	3,33,160
Sundries	2,62,419	1,51,501
Cash	3,62,81,502	3,35,47,485
Rs.	10,79,85,811	10,55,57,402

BOMBAY, JAN. 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand				1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		128 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			136 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		192 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97 11
1st Settlement 1st February	97 11

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 26 1-2 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.

Ready	5	6	6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	11	0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	5	10	0

Castorseed—Tone firm,

Ready	27		

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 38 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 37 1-2 to 38
25 per cent "	Rs. 36 1-2 to 37
50 per cent "	Rs. 35 to 35 1-2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 34

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— quiet but steady.

Estimated sales bales	8,000
Imports do.	38,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
3·71	3·74	3·76
+1	+1	+1
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July
3·79	3·81	3·84
+1	+1	+1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
3·86	3·87	3·88
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market has been dull and depressed throughout the day. Quotations for Bengals for January delivery remain steady, but Oomra descriptions have declined about Rs. 4 to 5, and Broach Rs. 7 to 8, per candy. The fall is due to increased arrivals in the up-country markets and a pressure to sell, while buyers are almost indifferent and the demand for export is practically nil.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168	158	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	171	161	...	16 do.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	173	167	...	25 do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	174	168	...	16 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	166 160	25 do.
Do. do.	...	...	167 161	16 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	174	168	...	25 Jan,
Karanja do. do. do.	176	170	...	16 do.
Akola do. do. do.	175	169	...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	177	171	...	16 do.
Do. do.	...	194	... ...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	... 188	15/25 do.
Bhownugger do.	...	181	171 164	25 May
Do (H.-G.)	...	178	168 161	25 do
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	173	166 ...	Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	... 181	Apl.-May 25
Western ...	...	...	... 172	do.
Bengal (M.-G.)	...	171	161 ...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	...	173	163 ...	16 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	163 162	25 do.
Do do.	...	...	169 163	16 do.
Nagpore and Kampti	...	177	171 ...	25 do.
Do. do.	...	179	173 ...	16 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.)	...	183	173 166	11/25 May
Do. (H.-G.)	...	180	170 163	do.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of, the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

TEATHER—McNAMARA—January 2, at St Patrick's R C Chapel, Cawnpore, by the Rev Fr Francis Uneini O C, R C Chaplain, R T Teather, Supply and Transport Corps. Rawalpindi, to Merie Elaine Michaelina McNamara, second daughter of Capt and Mrs, McNamara.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS—January 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Robert Hearn Cummings, late District Engineer, Santhal Parganas.

GREATOREX—Jan 10, at her residence, Museum Road Bangalore. Mary, the widow of the late Major James Greatorex, aged 61 years.

POLWHESE—Jan 1, at Budaun, Annie Louise (Nan, the beloved wife of J A Polwhele, Resident Engineer, R and K Ry.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water 7-9m., 9-11a. Low water, 1-48m., 2-5a.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington from tour, Church Gate Railway Station, 7-35 a.m. (R. T.)

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, Centenary Celebrations : Readings of papers, 3-45 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Bombay University Senate, provisional election of Syndics.

Warren's Circus, 9 p.m.

Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

Bombay Imp. Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO—There will be a game at 4 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Akbar will be closed at the the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. "Business" :—(1) The Minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed ; (2) Dr. S. G. Ranade to be elected Member ; (3) To consider the Resolution of the Managing Committee to send a congratulatory letter to Dr. R. Row for the Degree of D Sc., conferred on him by the London University ; (4) A short paper on Medical Electricity by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar, and(5) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m.

March	Le Conquerant ... Hume
Selection	The Toreadore ... Caryll
Characteristic	Rele ... The Mill In the Black Forest ... Eclemborg
Diverstisement	Mendelssohn's Favourite Songs ... Mendelssohns
Serenade	Sizilietta ... Blon
Selection	The Mounteband ... Cellier

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following is the Band programme to be played on the Exhibition Grounds by the Imperial Band to-day under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menzes.

1st Programme, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

March	Hearts and Home ... H Holloway
Overture	French Comedy ... H Bela
Valse	The Maid of the Null ... Liddell
Selection	The Belle of New York ... G Kerker
Quadrille	Pantomine ... C Coote
American Sketch	By the Sawane River ... W H Middleton

2nd Programme, from 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

March	Comradesin Arm ... T Vernon
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... G Kerker
Valse	La Tosoana ... B Boccolossi
Concert Polka	Lilliputian (Piccolo Solo M A Brewer
Dervish Chorus	In the Soudan ... G Sebek
Cake Walk	The Coon Band Contest ... A Pryor

JAIN GRIEVANCES.—At a largely attended and enthusiastic public meeting held at Visa Shrimali's Vadi of the Jains with Mr. Nagarsheth Chimanbhai Lalbhai in the chair, speeches were delivered, wires an Ahmedabad correspondent, protesting against the action of the Thakore of the Palitana, and it was unanimously resolved that that meeting of the entire Jain community of Ahmedabad entered an emphatic protest against the attitude of the Thakore of Palitana towards the Jain pilgrims to Shetrunjaya Hills, that the religious feelings of the Jains have been wounded, in disregard of the most memorable proclamation of 1858 issued by the late Queen Victoria. The meeting also entered a strong protest against the latest act of the Thakore consisting in the treatment of the Sangh taken to the hills by Mr. Vadilal Jethabhai of Ahmedabad whose son and nephew were arrested by the Thakore.

THE LATE MR. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR.—The Pathare Prabhu Social Club held a special general meeting on Saturday to pass the following resolutions in memory of their late president, Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, who died at the age of 68 on Sunday the 1st instant : (1) To convene a general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu community to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Kirtikar, and (2) to send a letter of condolence to his sons, Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar and Messrs. G. S. Rao, V. R. Laxmanji, N. L. Gorakshakar, R. V. Desai and V. B. S. Kothare addressed the meeting referring to the many good traits in the character of the late Mr. Kirtikar, to his bright career at school and college and to his popularity in the legal profession, His publication in the early sixties of the journals called the "Prabu Intelligence" and "Prabhu Rupee Calendar" as also his intimate connection with the Khalsa Elphinstone Dramatic Society were also mentioned. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, J. P. president of the meeting said that the death of Mr. Balkrishna had cast a deep gloom over the Prabhu community and caused an irreparable loss to the Social Club which he had steered clear of all shoals for over 15 years by his sound and unbiassed judgment, suavity of manners and nobility of heart. Dr. Kirtikar said that in the deceased he had lost one of the greatest and truest companions of early life, while Mr. Row paid a graceful tribute to the services of Mr. Balkrishna, both to the Social Club and the Pathare Prabhu community. The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj and the New wadi Debating Society also held special meetings to mark their sense of the loss of an able and sympathetic leader in Mr. Balkishna V. N. Kirtikar.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following Races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the W. N. W. terminating at Hog Island.

The first Yachts to start were those of the "B" Class ; the course being from the Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port round, Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing between the Mark-boat and Hog Island Bunder. Distance 10 6 miles.

In this Class Jean was the first Yacht to start at 2-24-0 followed bp Manninkin at 2-29-30. Pixie and Trixie at 2-42-30. and Janetta the scratch boat at 2-45-0.

On the run to Butcher Beacon Pixie and Trixie gained on Manninkin, the order rounding the Red Channel Buoy was Trixie, Jean, Janetta, Pixie and Manniken. On the run to the Hog Island Bunder Janetta just caught Trixie and wo by one second. Trixie won second prize, Pixie being the third Yacht in.

Yachts	Time Allowances on Course	Ow. er	Started at	Time of Arrival.
	M. S.		H M S	H M S
Janetta	Sch	Officers R E	2 45 0	4 25 30
Trixie	2 30	r A M Monteath	2 42 30	4 35 34
Pixie	2 30	Mr E F Smetham	2 42 30	4 38 0
Jean	21 0	Capt H S Black R F	2 24 0	4 30 30
Manninkin	5 30	Officers, R A	2 29 30	4 40 30

First prize won by Janetta, Trixie won second prize.

The "A" Class were the next to get away and sailed, the same course as the "B" Class.

Isca being the first to start at 2-49-30 followed by Melody at 2-56-30. Stella at 2-59-0. Sapphire at 3-1-30. Forella at 3-7-0 and Eileen at 3-15-0.

Yachts	Time Allowances on Course	Owner	Started at	Time of Arrival.
	M. S.		H M S	H M S
Forella	8 0	Mr C T R Scovell	3 7 0	4 25 0
Sapphire	13 30	Capt Muter R E & Mr R H Hopkins	3 1 30	4 38 15
Melody	18 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 56 30	4 39 45
Isca	25 30	Mr E Faulkner	2 49 30	4 35 54
Stella	16 0	Col H W Boyd, I M S	2 59 0	4 38 25
Eileen	Sch	Mr A N Wadia	3 15 0	4 33 45

Forella won the first prize and Sapphire the second prize.

The "Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race started at 3-30 p.m. and sailed a course from the Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round the two Red Channel Buoys W. N. W, and N. of Butcher Island respectively, leaving both to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing between the Mark boat and Hog Island Bunder Distance 9·4 miles.

The boats got away to go a start, "Tomtit" gradually drew away from Lapwing and crossed the finishing line 3 1-4 minutes ahead and won the first prize. It was a most uninteresting race owing to the poor entries for this class.

Boats.	Time Allowance. on Course	Owner	Started at	Time of Arrival.
	M. S.		H M S	H M S
Tomtit	Sch	Dr F M Gibson	3 30 0	4 50 6
Lapwing	9 24	Mr R Richards	3 29 0	4 4 1
Midget		Officers, R A	Did not start	

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

REVISED DATES FOR JUDGING.

THE dates for the judging of the various sections have been considerably altered materials used in construction and mineral products will be adjudged to-day, as also Textile Fabrics. To-morrow will be devoted to Agricultural Machinery, Industrial Machinery, Mechanical contrivances and machine accessories, Electricity and Instruments. On Thursday, the Judges appointed will go through the "Leather Horn." Paper sections, pottery, porcelain and glass and Fine Arts ; on Friday, furniture and decorations, on Sunday the Healtheries, and on Monday next miscellaneous articles.

The awards to the jewellery section will not be declared till Friday, the 20th inst.

REDUCED RATES.

The rates of admission to the Exhibition have now been reduced to 8 Annas and the Water Chute to four annas.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY CENTENARY.

At the Centenary Meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asitic Society which commence to-day a Paper on the History of the Society will be read this afternoon at 5-15 by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. R. Scott. The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I, E. will preside. All dicussions are free to the Public. At the Conversazione of the Society to-morrow evening Organ Recitals will be given by Major Jennings I. M. S. and Mr. Clement Robinson. Mr. Auldrey Rhenius will give selections on the Cornet. The Pianola will be displayed by Messrs. Rose and Co. Among the Scientific objects will be Radium exhibited by Messrs Kemp and Co. Telescopes directed to the sky and microscopes showing bacteria. The Lantern displays will be astronomical, chemical, bacteriological and botanical, and will also show scenes of the Russo-Japanese War, Co. Bannerman will show some of the most recent discoveries in science including the evolution of the bacillus that enlarges the spleen. There will also be a Graphophone giving Native Music, and other objects of interest will be exhibited.

HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB.

The eleventh annual gathering of the Hindu ladies' Social Club was held yesterday afternoon at Mr. P. R. Pitale's house Cowasji Patel Tank Road where there was a fairly large number of European, and Native ladies present. The programme opened with a song of welcome rendered by Hindu ladies to a harmonium accompaniment on the proposition of Mrs. Kothare seconded by Mrs Chandavarker that Lady Jehangir Readymony was voted to the chair. The report of the Club for last year was then in Marathi and translated into English by Miss Serene M. Cursetjee. It was subsequently adopted. The president then presented a gold chain and locket to Dr. Miss Navazbai M. Mehta on behalf of the Club Committee for her services rendered and to the Club. A vote of thanks was rendered to the Executive Committee. The president then delivered a speech in English on female education and in so doing favourably commented on the Club's report. the gist of the speech being rendered in Marathi by Mrs. Kothare. Speaking on the report the president said that it showed that in spite of being obliged to close the Club for four months in the year, on account of the unfortunate and most deplorable institutions of plaque year after year they had done most useful and satisfactory work. They had met 48 times not only to gossip, for gossiping was the common failure of the female sex (laughter) but to read, discuss and to do useful work. The most pleasing feature of the report was the encouragement given by the Club to learning the art of nursing and the speaker thought that Hindu ladies must make most apt nurses because of the gentle and sympathetic nature, so characteristic of the Hindu Community. She offered sincere congratulations to the members of the Club who had been fortunate enough to obtain the First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Society and had joined the nursing classes. The speaker then dwelt at great length on the true instincts of womanhood, family training, and the untold benefits of higher female education there from ecorning and vividly pictured different phases of life with its multifarious feminine duties and obligations. On the motion of Mes. Kothare, seconded by Mrs. Chandavarker, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the president, who was then garlanded. A farewell song closed the proceedings.

THEY QUICKEN THE LIVER.—The action of Doan's Dinner Pills on the liver is direct and specific, exciting every nerve, opening every channel, and causing a free flow of all torpid and stagnant bile. (Of all Chemists.)

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.
The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905 at 4-30 P.M.
EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

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Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion / Bible 24 mo.	36	0

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CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

FELLOW.—We cannot publish a letter which a contemporary has declined to give space to. It should have been sent to us first.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1905.

IN THE EVENT OF JAPANESE VICTORY.

THOUGH the end of the war may be very far distant and the result may be that which the Tsar professes to expect, Japanese statesmen and their friends are already discussing events that shall follow the victory of their own country, if that victory shall be theirs. Seven months ago, the Japanese Admiralty fitted out a ship to make a tour round the naval arsenals of the Inland Sea and to visit Korea and the base of the fleet "at a certain place." The party on board the ship included representatives of both the Upper and Lower Houses, of the Imperial Diet and a number of prominent Japanese journalists, the naval attaches of the Powers, and a limited number of correspondents—among them one whose identity is concealed under the initials "E. G. J. M.," who now gives us the benefit of the information he acquired in the pages of the new number of "Blackwood.'. At the time, the excursion was made the successes of Japan, both by sea and land, as they do now, encouraged, and justified the consideration of the objects and general policy of Japan, in the event of victory. And he tells us that the opinions expressed in his article represent the opinions and general attitude regarding the political situation. Although theoretically the Mikado is absolute, practically the Government derives its strength from the united support of all classes, and the success with which its policy reflects the views of the nation. The views "E. G. J. M." gives us, are the views of the people and, unless they undergo some great change, the policy of the Government of Japan is not likely to differ materially from that outlined in the correspondent's contribution. He is a great admirer of Japan and apparently a firm believer in the moral as well as the military superiority of Japan over Russian, and he holds that Japan will not only assume complete control over the Korea, but will check Russian designs for domination in Manchuria and ultimately in Northern China, but will ensure the reorganisation of China, and the opening, through Japanese influence, of vast new fields, to the trade of all nations. If, he concludes, Japan deserves the admiration of the world for her military qualities, she will deserve no less the gratitude of the world for the benefits her victory will confer on the general commerce of the East.

We have anticipated on several occasions the demands Japan is likely to make, and the general outline of "Blackwood's" contributor differs in but few detail from our own forecast. If possible, he says, the Japanese would like to force the Russians back to the line of the Amur, compelling them to evacuate all the territory extorted from China in 1860; but such a concession would probably never be made by Russia. Japan's ideas, as to the terms of settlement, are extremely moderate. They would establish a firm control over Korea. They would prefer to have Russia completely evacuate Manchuria that it may be handed back to China, though they anticipate objection to this and quite see that, except under certain conditions, such a surrender would be an invitation to Russia to return to the attack. They would prefer that Manchuria should be garrisoned with a strong force of the best Chinese troops, officered by Japanese, and that a body of Japanese troops should be maintained in Manchuria, at China's expense, to serve as a backbone of military strength. But except for these measures of precaution, Japan desires that Manchuria shall be under Chinese control, and as open to the commerce of the world as any other part of China to which traders are now admitted. They will insist upon occupying Port Arthur at all risks, and we believe that England will, if need be, now support that demand. Japan's way of regarding this point is ingenious. Port Arthur, before its fall the other day, was to all intents and purposes a Russian possession, and therefore its occupation by Japan will be no loss to China, while it will provide a secure base in the event of any necessary action by Japan in China, which future disturbances may demand. We do not see how Japanese retention of Port Arthur can be legitimately objected to, but we imagine the line will be drawn against any proposal—which "E. G. J. M." says, we may expect—to dismantle and disarm Vladivostock, though its continuance as a strong military port and naval arsenal may be regarded by Japan as a perpetual menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan may as well dismiss all such ideas from her mind for we do not suppose Russia would agree or that the Powers would support the demand.

A point on which the Powers might show more practical sympathy is that which refers to the suggested cession of Saghalien, and Japanese control of the section of the Siberian line which runs through Manchuria to Port Arthur. Originally a Japanese possession, Saghalien was seized by Russia without show of right. Russia draws a considerable revenue from it in fishing dues. If Japan regained it, as she may, she would profit much from the same source, and in having the island as a training ground for seamen. What Japan would most like, of course, would be entire control of Korea, the evacuation of Manchuria and Vladivostock, the cession of Saghalien, the direction of the Manchurian section of the Siberian Railway, and certain precautions for the safety of Manchuria, together with a small compensation for the blood and treasure expended in the attempt to secure a recognition of Japanese rights. She may not get all she wishes, even in the event of final victory, but it cannot be denied that in such event Manchuria, instead of being a Russian preserve, would be opened to the trade of the world, and the reform of administration that would be effected by Japanese influence would inevitably promote a higher condition of civilisation among the people, and consequently a greater field for commercial enterprise. The position is very plainly put. The victory of Russia would mean that Northern China would be dominated by Russia, that Russian traders would monopolise its markets, and that Russian diplomacy would exhaust every device to curtail the extension of free commerce in other parts of the Chinese Empire. The victory of Japan would mean equal trading rights for all, and the opening of vast new markets to the world. In the one case "E. G. J. M." argues, the seeds of unending discord and strife would be sown; not improbably there would be a territorial scramble with all the evils it would involve. In the other case, there would be the prospects of new commercial advantages for all countries, of peaceful commercial development and possibly of a regeneration of the Chinese nation. These would be the immediate results of the ultimate triumph of the Japanese. The "Yellow Peril" is too remote a contingency, to call for consideration. Meantime, the triumph of Japan is a worthy object of prayer.

SUBORNING THE FISHERMEN.

RUSSIAN agents and Russian methods would not be what they are if they had not attempted to manufacture evidence to bolster up the story which will be put before the Commissioners inquiring into the North Sea incident. Happily the attempt to suborn certain of the Hull fishermen could not be concealed, and the small measure of success attained has been sufficiently blown upon to make any statements secured by the agents absolutely worthless for the Russian purpose. The story of the procedure followed by the two men, Bennett and Walsh, who are alleged to have been the agents in the affair, makes interesting reading, though their methods were neither original nor artistic. They scarcely seem to have possessed the finesse requisite for a mission of delicacy, and Russia might easily repudiate all knowledge of such clumsy instruments. From the accounts given in the mail papers, it appears they descended upon Hull disguised as fishermen, haunted the resorts frequented by crews of the trawlers and spent money freely. They talked about the North Sea incident which is doubtless still the chief topic of conversation among the fisher folk, certain of whom they freely plied with drink. When a sufficient quantity of liquor had been absorbed by their victims, they seem to have suggested a story about Japanese torpedo boats, monetary consideration and a visit to the Russian Consul's. Though several fishermen were induced to visit the Consul, only one, a boatswain, apparently more under the influence of drink than the rest, ventured to make any sort of a declaration. According to a statement by Mr. Heard, the Consul at Hull, the boatswam declared that he saw a torpedo boat. Having served in the Naval Reserve he knew what a torpedo boat was, but the one he saw passed them very quickly.

The statement as it stands amounts to very little, but the next day when his attention was called to what he had signed, he repudiatad it entirely. Mr. Heard states that he paid the boatswain £2, not as a bribe but because he said he had lost a ship. According to the Consul there were many other fishermen who were willing to make a declaration, but declined to sign because they did not wish to go against their brother fishermen. When the true character of the disguised agents was revealed, there were doubtless some among the fishermen who would not have hesitated to hoax them, and would have enjoyed the joke the more according to its expensiveness to the agents. When, however, it was discovered that one of the fishermen had been induced to play into the hands of the Russians, matters became much too warm for the two disguised manufacturers of evidence, who were obliged to hastily depart under police escort. A longer stay threatened to make them acquainted with the waters of the Hull Docks. The result of their expedition could not have been considered satisfactory even if an unfortunate publicity had not spoiled the game. The boatswain in his intoxication said he saw a torpedo boat. At the inquest evidence was given to the effect that the Mission boat was momentarily mistaken for a torpedo boat. The marvel is that in the circumstances of that night in the North Sea when a hail of shot was suddenly poured upon them, the fishermen did not, like Rozhdestvensky and his fleet, imagine that every vessel they saw was a warlike enemy. We know from Russian sources that the Baltic fleet not only fired upon the trawlers but upon each other, and there is more than a suspicion that the whole trouble was caused by the Russians failing to recognise their own torpedo boats. That, however, they are not likely to admit at the inquiry, where Rozhdestvensky's story will be adhered to by those of his officers who will give evidence. The Hull incident has its instructive as well as its less serious aspect, and reminds us of the attempt made to induce subordinate members of the Malacca's crew, by the offer of a large bribe, to declare that the P. and O. boat was carrying contraband.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

"How we teach the Pariahs" is the title of a highly interesting pamphlet by Mrs. N. A. Courtright, Superintendent of the Olcott Panchama Free Schools in Madras, on the subject of the educational work carried on among the Pariah castes in Madras, a work, which has an important bearing on the future employment of these people. It is interesting to note that enquiry has shown that the majority of pupils, who have attended the Olcott Panchama Free Schools since 1894, and passed out, have obtained employment under Europeans, mostly as servants; while the majority were engaged at work which could be more capably performed by pupils trained under an educational method devised mainly for future servants. As to the details of method and work, since so few European employers speak the native vernacular, it is almost, if not absolutely, essential for their servants to have a working vocabulary of English. The child's own future necessity, then, renders it a valuable and a practical kindness to teach him the English tongue. The Educational code has, so far, restricted primary schools to beginning the study of English with the Third Standard. This rule would shut out the majority of Panchamas, since the majority leave school before completing that standard. Another objection to this code rule is, that the older the pupil the more difficult will it be for him to catch, to imitate and to inflect properly the sounds of English words. Experiment in the Panchama schools with beginning work in English simultaneously with pupils in each of the four Standards has proved the advisability of commencing English instruction with the Infant Standard. The younger the child, the more naturally and easily and accurately will be grasped whatever sounds he may hear constantly, and be able spontaneously to imitate them. All that the majority of young children know of their own vernacular they have acquired by self-effort to understand what is spoken about them, and by the desire to communicate their thoughts and necessities.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with th outward Mails of the 6 instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE opium revenue to date is above 136 lakhs better than the estimate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th December 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 96,078 maunds and Rs. 72,153 in the earnings.

THE redistribution of work among the Civil Secretariats of the Government of India, consequent on the formation of the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Railway Board is now being proceeded with. It will take effect gradually, as many details connected with office procedure have to be considered.

THE Zanskar sapphire mines in Kashmir territory, which turned out stones of considerable value a few years ago, are now said to be practically exhausted and are doing little or no work of importance. There was, if we remember rightly, a "boom" in these sapphires, a decade or so ago, and Delhi and other Upper India gem-stone dealers made a "good thing" out of the Kashmir stones.

WE have it on the authority of the British Consul in his trade report for 1903, that there is a marked taste in Peru for Asiatic fancy goods, and that it is possible that Indian articles such as brass work, carpets, mugs and silks might find a suitable market in Peru. At present such trade is in the hands of Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese and Chinese goods, who are doing a remunerative business.

ALL previous records for the highest individual score in Indian cricket sink into insignificance when compared with Lieut. G. K. S. Fowke's score of 309 for the Gordon Highlanders vs. the Queen's Regiment in a match at Peshawar on the 9th, 10th, 11th in the second ties of the Punjab Commission Cup. Captain G. H. Neale of the Queen's Regiment who two season's ago scored 287 in an innings which record has now been broken scored 92 and 100 in the match thus narrowly missing the rare feat of making to separate hundreds in a match. Lieut. Fowke, the hero of the new record, is an old Uppinghamian and three years ago was considered one of the best public School bats in England.

A RUMOUR has been current in Rangoon that, in connection with the scheme for the partition of Bengal, Arakan is to form part of the new North-Eastern Province which the Government of India are desirous of constructing. Our information leads us to believe that no such extension of the original proposals is contemplated and it would indeed be difficult to justify any such step. Arakan belongs naturally to Burma, and if Sir Hugh Barnes' plan for a railway over the Yoma Range is found to be practicable the present difficulty as regards communications between the division and the rest of the Province will pass away. Akyab may in the distant future be connected with Chittagong by railway, but this would be no excuse for absorbing Arakan into the new Province—when it is formed.

IN Burma a decided success is officially affirmed to have been made in the introduction of American tobacco seed, Havana being now well established more particularly in the Manbin district, and the Delta Islands of the Irrawaddy. In Manbin indeed the industry has settled down so thoroughly that the planters there are independent of an outside supply of seed and are selling their residue to other tobacco growing tracts. It is anticipated that in due time the whole riverine tract will share in the present success. Among other places Mandalay has been very successful and all districts with island belts promise equally well ultimately. The foundation of this industry is due to the initiative and measures of the Burma Agricultural Department which is to be congratulated on the success obtained.

Now that the supply of electric power from the Cauvery Falls has been such an unqualified success, it is only natural that other large schemes for India should come forward for consideration. The Kashmir Durbar is anxious to utilise the water-power that is running to waste in the Valley of the Jhelum, and a powerful syndicate at home is preparing to exploit the rivers and canals of the Punjab for electrical purposes. Then there is a project which may possibly solve the difficulties connected with supplying Simla with electric light and power for traction and pumping purposes. It is said that at Hatibar the upper waters of the Jamna could be harnessed and made to drive turbines capable of working dynamos equal to the generation of 40,000 horse-power. Of course no such enormous supply would be attempted in the first instance, a modest beginning being made with a few thousand horse-power, turbines and dynamos being added if the initial success justified such a course. The plan proposed would be to transmit the energy over some ninety miles of wire to Simla and there employ it in a number of ways. The promoters of the scheme have an ambitious programme in view as they claim that they could provide power for the electrification of the railway from Simla to Kalka or even to Umballa and Saharanpur and do similar service for the line from Déhra Dun to Laksar and from Messrs. Martin and Company's projected small-gauge railway from Saharanpur to Delhi. They are sanguine enough to say that Delhi itself could be provided with electric light and power, as great improvements have lately been made in the transmission of currents over very long distances. It is a scheme with great possibilities no doubt and even if only a portion of it is carried out the public gain will be very great. The Hatibar concession was obtained in 1900 by Major-General Beresford-Lovett who is now in England on business connected with he development of this and other electrical power chemes in the Punjab and Upper India.

THE BATTLES AROUND THE ISAR.

Woe be to the ruler who tries to please everyone! When Nicholas the Second ascended the Russian throne, he was bent, if ever man was, on living at peace with the whole world. He had, and still has, a great horror of war, an innate shrinking not only from the clash of arms, but from everything that smacks of violence, nay, even of unpleasantness. Young as he was, he had had even then some terrible experiences, experiences of a kind which one must have a stout heart indeed to be able to pass through unshaken. At the time of the war against Turkey he was already nine years old—at an age to understand something at least of the meaning of things; and in those days he was constantly with his mother, who is both nervous and excitable. Then he was in the Winter Palace when the memorable explosion took place there; and he was in the train that escaped complete destruction at Borki only by a miracle. Worse than all, he was sitting by his father's side when the news came that his grandfather was dying, struck down by a bomb in the public street, and he heard all the details of that tragedy. He was then a delicate lad of fourteen. He spent the most impressionable years of his life, in fact, living as it were on a volcano, in constant fear of a catastrophe. Little wonder, therefore, that his nerves should be none of the strongest, or that he should have a great craving for peace and quietness. Besides, he is by nature abnormally sensitive; an unkindly word jars on him, a critical glance disturbs his mind. His whole happiness depends, indeed, on his being on good terms with those around him on his having peace at home, in fact, as well as peace abroad. It is this that renders his present position so pitiable; for now, after a reign of ten years, during which he has made it the business of his life to promote peace, he finds himself not only with a foreign war on his hands, but also with wars at his own Court, by his own fireside. At the present time all the members of his household and his own near relatives are waging fierce battle around him; and even his Ministers are at open variance, each clamouring for a different ukase. And there he is in the midst of them all, worried and troubled, sore beset and helpless, not knowing what to do or what to leave undone. As his one wish is to please everyone, he, of course, pleases no one, and brings only woe on his country instead of the weal he would bring so gladly.

THE REFORM BATTLE.

It is not one battle that is now raging at the Russian Court, but three battles, nay, more, and each for a different cause says a writer in "The World": First there is the battle between Prince Sviatopolk Mirski and the reactionaries, the subject of which is whether political reforms shall or shall not be granted. In this the leader of the reactionaries is the Grand Duke Sergius, a proof of the topsy-turvy state of things in Russia; for he is the one uncle the Tsar has who is not a reactionary. It was the Grand Duke, it will be remembered, who, in defiance of the orders of the St. Petersburg Government, allowed the Moscow workers to go in procession to the grave of Alexander II., at the jubilee of the freeing of the serfs. It was he also who first allowed them to hold public meetings for the discussion of their grievances, and to form themselves into unions for their own protection. M. Sipiaguine only a few days before his death, denounced him as a demagogue, and accused him of using his position as Government of Moscow to introduce dangerous innovations. It is through no hatred or fear of change, therefore, that the Grand Duke Sergius has entered the lists against the new Home Minister, but for more personal reasons. He neither likes nor trusts Prince Mirski, who, as a Lithuanian, is more Pole than Russian; nor does he approve of the special reforms the Prince advocates, for he is convinced that, although they might better the lot of the higher classes and the Jews, they would do nothing either for the town workers or the peasants. According to him, humanity and good policy alike demand that the first changes to be made should be for the benefit of the peasants. He is fighting tooth and nail, therefore, against Prince Mirski's reform scheme; and with him is fighting his wife, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who as the Tsaritza's sister now wields considerable influence at court. M. Pobiedonostzeff and the the whole reactionary clique are with him heart and soul in this opposition to the Mirski reforms, although they have no sympathy whatever with the reforms he himself wishes to bring about.

THE ADMIRALTY BATTLE.

Then, quite apart from the question of political reforms, there is another question concerning which a battle royal is being fought out around the Tsar. In this the chief combatants are, on the one side, the Imperial Government with Count Lamsdorff at their head, and on the other that section of the Admiralty which draws its inspiration, not from the Marine Minister, but from the Grand Duke Alexis. And the point in dispute is the Black Sea Fleet. The Grand Duke's friends insist that, treaty or no treaty, and let the cost be what it may, this fleet must be brought through the Dardanelles and sent to join that under Admiral Rozhdestvensky in the Far East. Their opponents, on the other hand, argue that to talk in this strain is sheer folly, as to bring the fleet through the Dardanelles would mean war with England, and then the British fleet would speedily take possession of every Russian ship. The Grand Duke holds strongly that England would not fight, no matter what Russia might do; whereas Count Lamsdorff is quite alive to the fact that in certain circumstances she would have no alternative but to fight. The former, if all tales be true, would gladly welcome a war with England; whereas the latter would deplore it as a terrible national calamity. And the unfortunate Tsar has the Grand Duke on the one side of him and the Count on the other, both strong men, both bent on "capturing" him.

CAPTAIN KLADO'S BATTLE.

Another battle which is going on at the Imperial Court is more interesting still, for in this all Russia is more or less engaged. The commander of the attacking forces is Captain Klado; while the director of the defence is Admiral Avellan, the Minister for Naval Affairs, who is actively supported by the War Minister and most of the high officials. Until within quite recent days the Captain was a mere outsider, so far as the Court was concerned; but now that the Tsaritsa Dowager has taken him under her protection, things are changed, and all the great ladies are lavishing attentions on him and wishing him success in his battle. The Grand Dukes, too, have joined forces with him, even the Grand Duke Alexis—another proof of topsy-turvydom; for the Grand Duke Alexis is the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy, and therefore the responsible head of the very department against which the Klado attack is specially aimed. Besides, only the other day he allowed the Captain to be sent to prison, although, as he maintains, only because he was compelled to do so, in obedience to the Tsar's command. Be this as it may, he is certainly now on Klado's side, and is giving him all the help he can in his campaign in favour of sacrificing everything for the sake of defeating Japan. Captain Klado demands that a clean sweep shall be made of red-tapeism, and that Russia shall throw herself heart and soul into the war, sending to the Far East every man she can raise, every good ship—he emphasises the "good"—she can beg or borrow. If rumour is to be relied upon Admiral Alexeieff is working secretly with Klado, and will before long take his place openly by his side, provided, of course, that the Captain succeeds in securing the favour of the Tsar.

With the fight between M. Pobiedonostzeff and M. de Witte we cannot deal here, for it has lasted too many years to be classed as a battle, and takes rank as a war. Of this too, however, the Imperial Court, or rather Council Chamber, is the scene of operations, and the primary object is the capture of the Tsar. It is a misfortune, no doubt, for a nation to have a tyrant as ruler; but, as a choice of evils, it is better to have a tyrant than a weakling.

BERNARD HAWKINS, who was released by the Magistrate at Colombo on bail of Rs. 200 himself and two sureties of Rs. 200 each, escaped, it is reported from Colombo, to Pondicherry and thence embarked on the French steamer Dupleix sailing to Calcutta. It is presumed he will sail in her to Australia or England; being a French steamer the Police, it is said, cannot arrest him on board.

THE NEW HYDERABAD COINAGE.

A COMPLAINT was recently made in our columns says the "Madras Mail" that some of the new Mahbubia rupees of the Hyderabad Currency did not ring "true", and that money-changers, sowcars and bazaarmen of Hyderabad were taking advantage of this to levy a discount on them. The truth of the matter appears to be that some of the rupees have been struck on old presses at the Mint and will not, as a rule, give out quite so sharp a ring as those struck on the new and more powerful presses. But every rupee is rung on a fine stone to test it before leaving the Mint, and all those failing to give any sound are rejected and melted for recoinage. It is impossible, therefore, for any large number of "dumb" rupees to issue from the Mint. Probably the whole complaint arises from the Bazaar shroffs attempting to extort money from inexperienced people, for, if the shroffs really believed that the coins were counterfeit they would certainly not accept them. The fact of their accepting the rupees at a discount is a proof that they know them to be genuine, and doubtless they intend to pass them on as such to their other customers. There can be no doubt that, counterfeit Mahbubia rupees are very few and far between but Bazaar shroffs are up to many tricks. They know that a perfectly clean coin will ring clearer than one that is dirty. A little moisture or grease placed on one side of a coin when handling it for sounding will make it sound distinctly dull. Again, a little thick gum on one side will make a rupee sound "dumb" or if a rupee is struck on a piece of lead in the floor there will be no "ring." All these tricks are well known in the Bazaar, and the public should be warned against them.

Moreover, it is not generally known that a rupee which rings "true" is not necessarily a genuine one, be it a British Government rupee or a Hyderabad rupee. There are plenty of counterfeit rupees which ring perfectly "true". The "ringing" of coins is indeed, a subject of some abstruseness. All over the world coins are found which give out less "ring" than others of the same value and issuing from the same Mint. So far as the new Hyderabad rupee is concerned, it appears, from evidence which has reached us from the Nizam's territories, that, far from a discount being generally extorted by bazaarmen and others, it is not at all uncommon for a premium of from three to four rupees per thousand to be charged on the new rupees if exchanged for old. This happens also in British India and cannot be helped so long as people are foolish enough to put a fictitious value on new coins as compared with old ones. In Hyderabad it has been officially notified on several occasions that the old and new rupees are of equal value in the eyes of the Government.

As regards the new copper coinage in Hyderabad, it appears that the local Mint has issued over 30 lakhs of dubbs, that is, about Rs. 30,000 worth or more; and yet this has hardly affected exchange, even in the City. It should be 93 dubbs for the rupee, but as yet people get only 90 in the Bazaar. The truth is that the depletion of copper was worse than anyone in Hyderabad suspected, and until the Mint has filled the market it will not be possible to open the Treasury to all comers for the supply of copper free in exchange at 93. Indeed, the Mint has not yet been able to send any copper out to the Districts. Doubtless all this will come right in time, but it will require patience and continuous effort. All the old dubs are to be bought up in due course when Hyderabad possesses sufficient copper to exchange for them. In a few years more the new Hyderabad coinage should be in full swing, and then we shall doubtless hear no more complaints of deficiencies and defects as at present.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All rabi crops doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Fine weather doing good to wheat. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible if good rain falls.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright; fair. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly. Cotton picking general and arrival increasing. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy, and picking commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities yet. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Harvest partially damaged.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places. The barometer is in excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Nezapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light showers fell at Raipur.

Weather is generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

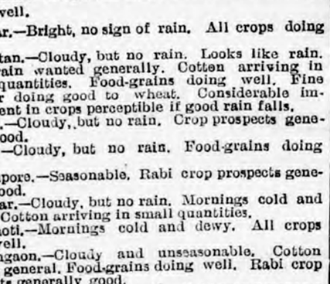
THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 15.

10 p.m.	73·0

MONDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 17.

5 p.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	72·8
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	76·9



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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It quiets the cough, makes breathing easy, and heals the lungs. And it cures, even advanced cases. Make no mistake. Be sure and get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the standard cough remedy of the world. Sold for 60 years. Beware of imitations.

In large and small bottles.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The German chemists, Suter and Redlich, of the Elektrotechnische Werke Bitterfeld, have brought out a process of getting the metal calcium in quantities from its fused chloride by the electric current. The metal will be useful, and costs about 12s. a kilogramme.

Clorhydrate, or sulphate of strychnine, treated with permanganate of calcium (5 per cent. solution) at a temperature of 37deg. C., gives, according to M. Baudrau, a product annihilating the effects of strychnine on guinea pigs. Similar results were obtained for aconitine and morphine. These substances contain manganese, and M. Baudrau, who brought his experiments before the Academy of Sciences, proposes to continue the inquiry.

Captain W. F. Tylor, F. R. Met. S., regards temperature and humidity as the leading factors in our sensation of comfort from a climate. He has formed a "hyther" scale (a new word compounded from hygrometer and thermometer) to estimate this comfort. A pleasant day is the zero or "0" of the scale and an insufferably oppressive one is 10deg. He is trying to find the law of hyther sensation in its relations to temperature and humidity. Barometric pressure and electrical conditions probably influence the sensation.

According to experiments with rabbits at the Sanatorium on Schatzalp, 6,000 feet high, which Dr. Burker of the Physiological Institute, Tubingen, has made, it appears that on first coming to that high altitude the livers of rabbits contain an increase of iron, but only for a time. Dr. Gaule has also found that ascents in balloons increase the red corpuscles of the blood.

The ordinary microscope does not admit of watching the free natural life of insects, because they are too near the eye. Dr. De Gespartz, of the University of Naples, has, therefore, invented a long focus microscope or "bioscope," which reveals the hitherto unseen romances of creeping things the loves and hates of the gregatious ant, or the cunning little ways of that queer fellow, the spider.

Mr. Rotch, of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, U. S., and Mr. Casella, of London, have brought out an instrument for determining the true velocity and direction of the wind at sea relatively to the ships in motion.

In the new coal bunker of the New York Navy Yard, the precautions against spontaneous combustion of the coal include galvanised iron pipes in each bin for lowering thermometers to take the temperature of the coal, and ring electric alarms when it becomes dangerous.

Mr. Robert Chambers, of Dumbarton, has invented an unsinkable life-saving raft, of wood, 20ft. long and 6ft. broad. It has three longitudinal bulkheads, dividing the raft into thirty-two airtight compartments. A sea anchor and hawser prevent the raft from drifting to leeward in a heavy sea. It can be launched from a ship at a moment's notice, and has rowlocks for rowing and steering by oars. Each carries forty to fifty people, and lifelines round the side permit others to hang on. The raft has been sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

Professor Karl Gilbert, of Brooklyn, at the recent International Geographical Congress prophesied that the Niagara River would probably run dry in 3,500 years, because Lake Erie would find another outlet.

Experiments made by the British Admiralty have shown that coal submerged in Portsmouth Harbour last year burns with more heat than coal kept on land under a tarpaulin. Further experiments on keeping coal under sea-water are to be made.

Irrigation is reclaiming the deserts of Southern California, and turning them into fields of maize or alfalfa. Four years ago the Imperial Valley was an arid plain. Since then it has been divided into small farms, irrigated by a main canal from the Colorado River. A railway 275 miles long has been constructed to convey the produce to market.

Baldwin, the American aeronaut, who was most successful at the St. Louis Exhibition, says that aeronauts sometimes fail in their trials of airships because they are unable to restore their baalnce when the ship lurches. He is an old gymnast, and used to balancing on the tight-rope. He believes that the motor balloon, or airship, may become a form of sport like yachting, but not an ordinary vehicle. The aeroplane, he thinks, is destined to come into regular use, and he intends to work at that in future.

The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Companies have agreed to let kite observations of the weather be taken on their ships. A Spanish Transatlantic line has given the like permission, and is expected that other companies will follow.

A monument to Major J. W. Powell, late Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, and explorer of the Grand Canon of the Colorado River, Arizona, is to be erected on the plateau overlooking the canon. Powell has left a graphic account of his explorations in the canon, and was an ethnologist as well as geologist. He organised the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology.

We lately cited a report of the "Scientific American" to the effect that the U. S Government (Navy Department) proposed to connect Florida with Panama by wireless telegraph. The report was contradicted in a well-known American electrical journal, but there is rivalry and jealousy in wireless telegraphy, with a disinclination to believe all that is reported, and we did not attach much importance to the contradiction. It is now stated by the "Scientific American" that the U. S. Navy Department asks for tenders for the erection of wireless telegraph masts over 200 feet high at Key West (Florida), San Juan (Cuba), Panama, and Colon. There will be three such masts at each place—the highest masts yet erected in America. The system according to the earlier report, seemed to be that of the American Dr. DeForest, but the tenders look as though the Department would execute the work themselves, and the apparatus to be employed is not mentioned.

The "Electrical Review and Engineer" (New York) states that the Fessenden system of wireless telegraphy, already installed on the U. S. battleship Illinois, is to be added to the Alabama. The apparatus, it seems, is required to transmit messages betwen the Alabama and Illinois in all weathers, when the ships are firing or cruising, and when there is interference from some other wireless telegraph of the enemy.

We have already referred to the humming of telegraph and telephone wires as a sign of the weather. It appears that the humming of wires running east and west presages a fall of temperature often ten or more hours before it is marked by the thermometer; and on the other hand, the humming of north and south wires foretells a rise of temperature.

The controversy as to the existence of the N-rays, for the discovery (?) of which the Paris Academy of Sciences has awarded a valuable prize to M. Blondlot, of Nancy, has now reached an exceedingly interesting stage, mainly owing to the enterprise of the Editor of the "Revue Scientifique," who instituded an "enquete" into the subject some two months ago. He has addressed inquiries to all the leading physicists in France, men like Becquerel, d'Arsonval, Berthelot, Curie, and Moissan, whose names are known wherever physics and chemistry are studied. It is true, of course, as one of them remarks, that a scientific question cannot be settled by a plebiscite, and we may dismiss as irrelevant the opinions of those, however distinguished who have made no experiments themselves, though it is of interest to observe how high is M. Blondlot's reputation amongst his fellow-workers, and how entirely out of court is any suggestion of bad faith. The question had become acute: an Anglo-Saxon professer had visited the laboratory at Nancy and had written to "Nature" to say that he had seen nothing. At the recent meeting of the British Association, the N-rays were discussed during an entire sitting, and the general opinion was that no such phenomena exist. It has, indeed, been bluntly said that no one out of France has seen these extraordinary rays—of which M. Blondlot has actually told us the wave-length.

The majority of those who have repeated M. Blondlot's experiments have failed to observe anything; but a few, including some of the most distinguished, have satisfied themselves that they have obtained proof of the existence of these rays. Taking two consecutively printed answers by the most illustrious names in contemporary physics, we find M. Poincare saying, "J'ai fait des recherches, qui ne m'ont pas donne de resultats;" while M. d'Arsonval says, "Jai fait quelques essais qui ont parfaitement reussi!"

THERE are many stories of last week's fog, but none is quite so bad as that of the gentleman who, according to veracious history, telegraphed to his place of business from a station on his line; "Sorry can't come up to-day. Have not got home yesterday."

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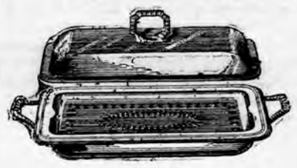

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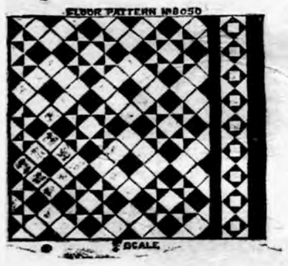

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